

A LAND WAR.

Settlers About Pomona Much Excited.

Rich Strike of Gold in the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

More Parties Bound for the Placers on San Juan River.

A Headsbanger Man Charged With Perjury in Registering-Closing Day of the Races at Bay District.

By Telegraph to The Times.
POMONA, Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] There is likely to be bloodshed on section 36, township 1, Los Angeles county. The State of California sold land to settlers, who have improved it to the value of about two hundred thousand dollars. Recently the Secretary of the Interior decided that the State never owned that section, and received other land in lieu thereof. Under this decision parties from Los Angeles are trying to take possession. This morning the settlers drove such parties away, but the latter say they will return Monday strong enough to take and hold possession, and the settlers declare they shall not peaceably do so.

Gold Gulch in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

FLAGSTAFF (Ariz.), Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] A rich strike has been made in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, about seventy miles north from this town. A prospector named Frank Foulke has discovered a ledge of very rich quartz, bearing free gold in large quantities. Some magnificent specimens of quartz have been brought to Flagstaff, and are declared by old prospectors to be the richest yet discovered in this country. The vein is said to be a very strong one, and has been prospected to a depth of 1000 feet in the walls of the canyon. Several Flagstaff parties are interested in the new strike. Several local companies composed of men who have been to the San Juan mines and satisfied themselves of their richness are outfitting here and will return to San Juan prepared to work their claims systematically. There is no longer any doubt as to the richness of the placers, and those who formerly were most incredulous are most confident and enthusiastic. It is said that shipments of gold will be made regularly to Flagstaff within sixty days.

A FALSE AFFIDAVIT.

Alleged Crooked Registration by a Headsbanger Man.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 7.—In the case of T. L. Monmonrion of Headsbanger, charged with offering an illegal affidavit of registration for record here, Justice Brown rendered a decision today, holding Monmonrion for trial in the Superior Court. Monmonrion denies any intent to commit any illegal act. He says he put the affidavit in with twenty-eight other affidavits, all of which he made, and sent it to the County Clerk for record. The evidence at the examination showed that the affidavit was taken by J. F. Coffman, October 24, and when received here for record bore date of October 22, the day the District Attorney construed to be the last for registration. Monmonrion ascribes the beginning of the proceedings to partisan animus.

A HIGHBINDER OUTRAGE.

Cayenne Pepper Thrown and a Heavily Relieved of His Wealth.

CANON, Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] Last evening in new Chinatown in this city Quong Hi was wrapping up a parcel in his store, containing \$250 in gold, when three Chinamen highbinder entered with revolvers in their hands, and, throwing cayenne pepper in Quong's eyes, relieved him of the package and two \$10 gold rings lying on the showcase. Several Chinese were in the store at the time, but offered no resistance.

The highbinder are supposed to hail from Sacramento, and one is known by the name of Ah Young, who is thought to be the same heathen who robbed Chinese George of this city two years ago. Warrants have been sworn out.

Closing Day at Bay District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-horse Association closed today. The weather was clear and cold. The track was fast. Half-mile dash: Iris fly won, Gypsy Girl second, Charming third; time 0:48.

Seven furlongs: Altus won, Santa Fe second, Maybel third; time 1:30.

One mile and 50 yards: Centella won, Sheridan second, Pescador and Little Esperanza tied for third place; time 1:45.

Five furlongs: St. Croix won, Stoneman second, Charter third; time 1:01.

Five furlongs: Gypsett won, Jennie Wentzer second, Little Tough third; time 1:02.

Death of a Veteran.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 7.—Capt. Alexander G. Watson, of the law firm of Collier & Watson, died this morning, aged 53 years. Mr. Watson was a native of Burlington, Vt., and studied law in Senator Edmunds's office. He entered as a private in Co. L, First Vermont Cavalry, and was wounded at Cedar Creek in 1863. He came out of the army in 1865 as captain of Co. L. He has been a prominent worker in the G. A. R., and was long president of the Board of Education.

Idaho's Bogus Diamond Fields.

BOISE CITY (Idaho), Jan. 7.—Prof. Piast Bryno, a diamond expert from Melbourne, Australia, who about ten days ago was sent to Diamond Basin by Hon. Alex. S. Robertson of the Idaho Legislature, has rendered his report, and the rush to the bogus treasure field has almost entirely ceased. Bryno says that he found several deposits of small sapphires and rubies, and numbers of alluvial diamonds. These are of small commercial value, and there is very little demand for them.

To Have a Recount.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Duncan Hayne, who was a candidate at the last election on the Democratic ticket, for Superior Judge, has filed a contest against James M. Troutt and James M. Seawell, and demands a recount.

DID NOT CONVICT.

An Attempt to Enforce Sunday Laws in New Orleans Falls.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] On December 23 the Assistant District Attorney sent a letter to Chief of Police Gaster, instructing him to arrest Sunday law violators. Gaster reported that he would not state what he would do until instructed by the Mayor. The following Sunday the Assistant District Attorney found Emile Bauman's saloon open and asked the Chief to arrest him, but Gaster said that he would make a report, as usual, and such report as he made. The District Attorney then filed an information against the chief of police, charging him with misdemeanor in failing to arrest Bauman. The trial of the case came on today. This evening the jury, having failed to agree, were discharged. It is reported that the jury stood 11 to 1 in favor of conviction.

STEP UP AND SETTLE.

Brooklyn's Indicted Officials Pay a Visit to the District Attorney.
BROOKLYN (N. Y.), Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] Indicted Brooklyn officials began to arrive at the District Attorney's office this morning to give bonds. The indicted men are as follows: Supervisor McKane, City Auditor Weber, Deputy City Attorney Connelley, Aldermen Wafer, McKee, Heaney; Clerk to the Council Price, Supervisor Conley, twenty other Supervisors, County Auditor Kellar, H. D. Southard, Patrick Ross, Building Inspector James H. Pigott.

The men are all indicted under separate counts. Some are charged with wrongfully aiding and abetting others in wrongfully obtaining money from the city of Brooklyn, others with falsifying claims against the city and still others with felony in securing payment of money, and for putting in fraudulent claims.

STARTLING STORY.

A New Version of the Murder of Miss Ayres at Brighton.

Horribly Butchered by a Swede Who Attended Hosted of the Foul Deed and Displayed His Filigree Gains.

By Telegraph to The Times.
SACRAMENTO, Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] There is a sudden turn in the case of the murder of Miss E. O. Ayres. A story which the Bee has unearthed today is probably the most sensational of all the features of the now celebrated case. An officer of the law gives the basis of the story, and a search by Bee reporters today seems to confirm the entire truth of the version.

Miss E. O. Ayres was murdered at Brighton station between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 2 o'clock, on the morning of December 29. The murderous work was done by a Swede, Miss Ayres was surprised by the entrance of the Swede between the hours named. As she was about to utter a cry she was dealt a heavy blow in the mouth, which prostrated her, and the floor was knocked out on several of her teeth. The Swede, with a blunt instrument, struck her on the head, smashing in her skull and silencing her voice forever. Miss Ayres's watch dog began to bark when the Swede entered the room, and the Swede dispatched the animal in the same manner. A slow match was then lit and it was not long before the house was in flames, giving the firebug, however, ample time to escape.

Whether any money was secured from the house, or from some person for this crime is not absolutely known, but it is known that the Swede came into Sacramento on the morning of the murder, and with his pocket full of money proceeded to make a tour of the downtown resorts. He entered a saloon in which Robert Goodie, the well-known ex-Sheriff, is bartender, and after consuming a quantity of liquor, spoke boastfully of his terrible deed. Goodie heard part of his remarks, but did not attach much importance to them, as the murder was not then known.

The preliminary examination of Jeffers has been continued until next Wednesday. The attorney for Jeffers made a great plea against this, as he claimed that the prosecution had no definite evidence of any character against his client, and that they wanted delay in the hope that something would turn up to justify them in arresting the man.

The general opinion now is that whatever the facts may be in the case against Jeffers, outside of being able to prove that he is a bigamist, the evidence is not as strong as it should be.

A Dangerous Election Law.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—A committee of five of the most prominent lawyers of the city, appointed by the Citizens' Committee to inquire into the alleged violations of the election law at the recent election, made a report tonight. The committee says:

We desire to make clear the fact that in our opinion the present law is very defective, and if administered by designing persons, can be used to practice frauds, which it will be exceedingly difficult to unearth, and it will furnish the motive power for a political machine which possesses possibilities of continuing in power the party operating it independent of the will of the people.

It is believed the committee secured evidence sufficient to have criminal suits upon against high officials.

Carlin's Doesn't Know.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Carlin today very emphatically denied the report that he has resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the Cleveland Cabinet. Replying to a question as to whether he minded saying whether he would resign, the Senator said: "I do, for the reason that I do not know myself."

Gen. Collins Calls on Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The President-elect this morning was visited by Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts. Gen. Collins declined to talk about his visit. It is generally understood that the War portfolio was discussed.

Stinson Challenges the World.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—George G. Stinson today challenged anybody in the world to a home and home match game of billiards for \$1000 a side.

FROM ABROAD.

Young De Lesseps Has Told the Whole Truth.

Stormy Scene When Panama Boarders Were Confronted.

An Aristocratic Vienna Club Raided by Police.

Young Bernhardt Challenges a Man Who Slandered His Mother—A British Admiral Acquitted of a Grave Charge.

By Telegraph to The Times.
PARIS, Jan. 7.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] There is now no doubt that Charles de Lesseps has told the government everything he knows. It is said that when he completed his statement he expressed himself as greatly relieved. He said he had felt for years that he was bearing a burden of suspicion which ought to attach to others. The single desire of his father and himself had been to bring the Panama Canal enterprise to a successful termination, but blackmailers had taken them by the throat, and the company had been compelled to buy the support and aid, which, in the interest of the good name of France and for the benefit of thousands of French investors, ought to have been given freely and as a matter of public duty. He hoped the people of France would place the responsibility where it belonged.

Fontaine followed De Lesseps's example, and made a full confession. Mr. Balthus, Blondin, Fontaine, Cottu and Charles de Lesseps were examined simultaneously by Magistrate Frangueville today. Confrontation of the men took place, and each was asked questions which could be heard outside of the courtroom. Magistrate Frangueville afterwards held a conference with the Procureur-General. If it shall be decided to prosecute ex-Minister Balthus, the government will leave it to the Chamber to decide whether he shall be prosecuted before the Senate or the Assizes.

A VIENNA SENSATION.

Police Raid Gamblers at an Aristocratic Clubhouse.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The police yesterday evening made a raid upon the Jockey Club on suspicion of an illegal game being played in the rooms. The card-rooms were crowded at the time with the elite of aristocratic and diplomatic circles of Vienna, and large sums of money were at stake. The police seized 450,000 florins in cash and checks, and took the names of those present for future action. Prince de Montenuovo, president of the Jockey Club, hastened to the office of the Ministry of Justice to protest against the action of the police, and explain that the game taken was unjustifiable. The Prince was then informed that the Emperor himself especially sanctioned the raid. The Prince thereupon promised that gambling would cease at the club. It is believed the money seized will be returned to the owners.

To Furnish Gold to Hungary.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of procuring gold for Hungary in anticipation of the currency reform. It consists of the Rothschild firms of Vienna and Frankfurt, the Austrian Credit Bank, Hungarian Credit Bank, B. Liechroeder, of Berlin, and one Darmstadt Disconto-Gesellschaft. The operation will not begin before next fall, and will last three years. Austria is negotiating with the same syndicate for the same purpose.

Morley on the Irish Question.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the course of a speech tonight regarding Ireland, said that the government is persuaded that migration is preferable to immigration, and the government would do its best to meet the wishes of the Irish, but he feared it would be impossible to do anything in the matter in the coming session of Parliament.

Vice-Admiral Fairfax Acquitted.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Vice-Admiral Fairfax, Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, has been acquitted on a charge of neglect of duty in connection with the stranding of the British warship How at Ferrol, Spain, on November 2.

Amnesty for Italians.

ROME, Jan. 7.—A decree of general amnesty will be issued in Italy on the occasion of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita. Among the beneficiaries of the decree will be Italians in the United States who failed to render the required military service in Italy.

A Steamer Lost—Nine Men Missing.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British steamer Fernside, from Odessa to Christiania, has been wrecked five miles from Larnax. The crew left the vessel in small boats. Eleven men landed, but the captain and eight men in one boat are missing.

Young Bernhardt Defends His Mother.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Maurice Bernhardt, son of the actress, Sarah Bernhardt, has challenged the editor of the *Vie Parisienne* on account of the publication of an article which he claims reflects slanderously on his mother.

A Death-dealing Boiler.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The boiler of public bath at Eischelsche exploded today, killing six persons instantly and mortally wounding sixteen others.

The Pork Boom at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The selling out of Wright was a feature in the pork trade early today on the Board of Trade. The market slumped 35 cents from the top figures, and something recovered, with something additional. Wright sold 20,000 barrels, and says he is out of the deal. May opened 22 1/2 cents higher at \$18.50, advanced to \$18.67 1/2, broke under Wright's sales to \$18.25, but later advanced to \$18.75, weakening somewhat toward the close.

"Brick" Pomeroy's Divorced Wife Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Louise Pomeroy Elliot, once a theatrical star, died this morning after an illness of four days of pneumonia. She was the divorced wife of "Brick" Pomeroy.

THE FISTIC WORLD.

Groggins and Pritchard Matched to Fight at New Orleans.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[By The Associated Press.] Alex Groggins and Ted Pritchard signed articles today to fight before the Crescent Athletic Club for a purse of \$6000. The date named in the papers is April 4, but may be changed to March 7 if Pritchard consents.

What a sweet, breezy, healthy bit of nature is the Old Homestead, and with what unctious it has been enjoyed by great, big delighted audiences nearly the entire week! There is good, clean comedy in it, honest pathos and genuine naturalness, that is as bracing as breezes from peaks of snow, in this era of theatrical faddism.

No play that has been presented in this city for a long time has been so thoroughly enjoyed, and so generally patronized. Its run has, in fact, been phenomenal, not greater than its deserts. The reason is that the lesson it teaches is pure and its sentiment is so homely that it touches the popular heart as do but few plays now on the boards. Denham Thompson ought to try his hand at play building another time, for the theater has ample need of him.

Peck's Bad Boy, which comes next in order at the Grand, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, announces itself as "The great laughing success," and we are told that, although its author, the Hon. George W. Peck, has assumed the responsibilities of Governor of Wisconsin, his mirthful will continue for many a day, to delight fun-lovers at the theater. The performance has been quickly arranged for this season, and presents many new features. It is described as the picture of home-life with the funny side out, but this does not prevent its containing agile actors, pretty girls and new songs.

Novel Request for Indemnity.

JERSEY CITY (N. J.), Jan. 7.—Charles Peshall has prepared a petition for presentation to the United States Government through the British consulate at Washington, asking for an indemnity of \$1,000,000 for the killing of Edward Hallinger, a British subject, who was hanged December 22 for the murder of Mary Peterson.

Habes Corpus Proved Potent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The writ of habeas corpus issued yesterday requiring Dr. Steele to produce his wife in court this morning, on the ground that he was holding her a prisoner in the Gilsey House, was discharged this morning. Mrs. Steele's counsel stating that she had been released and is now free from her husband's restraint.

Death of a Noted Lady.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Harriet M. Warren, editor of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, the organ of the woman's branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died today.

Cocktails for the Court.

(Chicago Herald.)
James B. Howland of Spokane Falls, who is staying for a few days at the Grand Northern, is formerly a resident of Chicago, and is here to pay a visit to old friends. He has been, like many others, astonished at the changes everywhere evident, and finds that many of his friends have been dead for some time. "One man in particular," he hoped to see," he said, yesterday, "I find has passed away. It was Charles O'Malley, who, previous to my moving away in '87, kept a justice shop on North Clark street, near Kinzie street. He was something of an eccentric fellow, but made a good justice, and was quite a competent member of the court. I remember one of his peculiarities was his manner of ordering his drinks while his court was in session. Directly below his courtroom was a saloon, and the justice's bench was directly over the bar. When his court desired a drink, as he did many times during the long sessions of the court, he would give three good taps on the floor with his cane and a whisky cocktail would be sent to him. A case on trial in his court on an occasion I remember well attracted my attention in the newspapers and many spectators to the courtroom. The attorneys in the case fought each other bitterly in their way, and it was with difficulty that Justice O'Malley preserved order. In fact, he was unable to keep the disorderly element in subjection by his usual methods of thumping his desk with his hands, and, in the emergency, pounded the floor with his walking-stick. He pounded the floor three times, three times and then commenced over again. When the battle of the law dispersed and the attorneys went to height the bartender appeared, bringing half a dozen cocktails. The justice was completely nonplussed for a moment; then he motioned the bartender to the attorneys. Each one took a glass; he took one, and, rising from his seat with great dignity, he said: "Gentlemen, my regards." The party drank, much to the amusement of the spectators, but the liquor served as a peace-maker with more than the usual equality.

Thinking of the Hereafter.

(Detroit Free Press.)
A Jefferson avenue young woman, who has been married about two years, in the morning, at breakfast, told her husband that she had ordered the cooking school and was to take her first lesson that day.

"What's that for?" he asked in doubtful tones.

So that I can learn something about it and you shall not be a very day, darling," she twittered sweetly.

He hadn't anything more to say, and in the evening when he returned home he laid an official envelope in his lap.

"What is it, dear?" she inquired, proceeding to open it.

"A life insurance policy," he replied, with a certain air of solicitude.

"A life insurance policy?" she repeated, with a shiver. "You don't expect to die, do you?" and she got up and put her arms around his neck.

"I have her husband present," he said, tenderly, "but there is no telling what may happen later, and as I've been putting it off for some time I thought today I'd better do it. Did you go to the cooking class today, dear?" and his eyes filled with tears as she innocently answered that she did.



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has evolved a play on the plan of The Private Secretary. All the Comforts of Home, Mr. Wilkinson's Widows, and the other great comedy successes of the day.

Next Sunday Turner's English Girls will appear at Turnverein Hall. Regarding this troupe the Oakland Tribune says: "The serpentine dance, with dancers and dancers, a rival to the accordion dance, is the principal attraction of Turner's English girls. The serpentine dance would be better named a skirt dance, for if there is any dance in which the skirt plays a prominent part it is this new claimant among dances. It is hardly a dance at all, for the main features of the serpentine consist in turning and twirling a voluminous silken skirt, which contains innumerable yards of material about the body untitled folds are all in motion and writhe and coil in and out like a huge serpent. Novelty was given to the performance by having the dance executed by four dancers, who noisefully moved through the graceful figures of the dance, their long skirts gleaming out under the changing tints of colored cañon lights. The performance included also a number of specialty acts, in which the English girls displayed their skill in dancing."

IN THE LOBBY.

The Christmas dramatic papers were perfect beauties.

The *Lost Paradise* was produced in London last Friday and made a hit.

Henry James has just completed a three-act comedy for Augustin Daly.

The Dingy Bell Opera Company has gone to the wall. People are evidently tired of buffoonery in comic opera.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is in the Riviera, with a libretto by W. S. Gilbert, but he is hardly well enough to do anything to it at present.

Duse is said to speak English even worse than Janauschek, Rhea or Modjeska, but she is not to torture us with pigeon English.

Gus Heege, "Yon Yonson," has written a song which promises to become as popular as "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon."

May Brooklyn bids the Palmer Company next week in Boston, singing her old part in *Alabama*, and meanwhile rehearsing *Lady Windemere's Fan*.

Just think of it; ex-convicts "Spike" Hennessy and "Kid McCoy" of the *Stowaway* Company are having a well-known author write a play for them to "star" in next season.

With a very clever picture of Lillian Russell, "Lillian" in this week's Broadway says of her: Formerly she sang songs of Solomon; now she congealed the verbs in French.

Joe Grimmer and Phoebe Davis opened at the Broadway Theater, New York, on the 2d. They evidently haven't yet reached this Coast by wire to that effect.

Edwin Milton Boyle's *Friends* has created a veritable sensation throughout the country. The author has in his first dramatic efforts produced a work which well-known critics have declared worthy of a place in the list of native artistic productions.

Can she act—the Duse wonder, is she just a "combine" star. Come to catch our Yankee dollars and adorn a Pullman car?

She will have to jump and hustle. And do more than show her nose: For we're stuck on what we've got here, After seeing Rehan pose.

The thrifty Chicago gentlemen, who are elevating art and their bank accounts in one fell swoop, have not made a brilliant success of Miss Ada Rehan's solid silver statue. Only the head and feet of the great actress are shown, and the features of the first are said to look queer, and indicate Nemesis rather than justice, while the latter, according to a wicked and cruel correspondent, are built on the plans and specifications of a fire hydrant.

W. M. Wilkison and Alexander Salvini, who is under his managerial direction, have purchased a large tract of land in San Bernardino Valley, Southern California. It is their purpose to make it one of the most attractive picture ranches for which this section is so justly celebrated. Plans are being drawn by a San Francisco architect for a magnificent villa to be built in the center of the estate, and when completed, will be almost an exact copy of Tommaso Salvini's palatial country residence at Monte Catini in Italy.

When Stuart Robson first produced *Our Bachelors* this season, it happened that the actor who took the opposite part to Robson was taken "sick," and a substitute assumed his place. In the fistic encounter at the end of the third act of the play, this substitute gave Mr. Robson what the comedian thought too severe a punch, and he gave it back with interest. This, the substitute also repaid, and before the audience could realize what was happening, the scene had turned to a genuine pugilistic exhibition. Mr. Robson got the best of it, however, and gave his adversary a blow that sent him to the extreme end of the footlights. The curtain at that moment descended, and the substitute was forced to bow his way back behind the scenes, amid the roars of applause from the delighted audience.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Los Angeles depots, east end of First street
Leave Los Angeles for Pasadena
10:35 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 2:00 a.m.

FOR SALE.
One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

\$4600 FOR SALE—10 ACRES
 ange grove near Covina.
 \$7500 13 ACRES, ANAHEIM.
 \$1500 5 ACRES, mostly orange
 5 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY.
 \$1200 10 ACRES NEAR DUBURNA
 \$1200 10 ACRES, DUARTE.
 \$7500 75 ACRES, FULLERTON.
 \$1500 100 ACRES RELINQUISHM
 \$2000 10 ACRES NEAR GARD
 \$4000 Improved
 \$8000 40 ACRES ALPALFA LA
 Anaheim.
 \$4000 20 ACRES NEAR CUCAMONG
 \$4000 480 ACRES ANTELOPE
 \$1800 40 ACRES NEAR GARDEN
 \$14400 240 ACRES AT ROSECR
 \$3000 40 ACRES ALPALFA LA
 of city.
 \$12000 20 ACRES IMPROVED
 of Pasadena.
 \$17000 40 ACRES DUARTE, I
 old orange grove.

FOR SALE

\$250,000 270 ACRES LAND AT FINE 270-acre hillside near Ontario; 35 acres of 20-year-old orange trees, 100 acres more ready for planting, about 100 acres good for land, balance high and rolling; fine stone of limestone and barn that cost \$12,000; in some of the best places in the State, and undoubtedly the cheapest property in California. Such opportunities are rare so come quick.

\$15,000 FINE WALNUT GROVE 12-acre River, 13 acres in 18-year-old trees, 12 acres in 6-year-old trees. Grow your own walnuts. Call for more information. Owner pressed for cash and must sell. Would borrow \$7500, two years time.

\$16,000 20 ACRES ADJACENT TO CITY limits, in orange and walnut trees, 8 to 10 years old. Good income; will sell for cash.

\$30,000 20-ACRE ORANGE GROVE in Redlands; the cream of the crop, adjoining 100-acre citrus grove and forest; trees only 5 years old; this crop is in full production; excellent investment; handsome properties in the State.

\$16,000 16 ACRES AT GLENDALE, IN FULL PRODUCTION; 100' wide, 100' deep; dwelling and outbuildings; will take fine building good residence in the city.

\$38,000 20-ACRE ORANGE GROVE IN SAN JUAN COUNTY; 25,000 acres fine farm land. This property was taken on foreclosure suit and recorded.

BRYAN & KELSEY, 202 S. SPRING

\$10,000 20 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED. 24 acres in bearing. All orange trees, bearing 1000 lbs. per tree; deciduous fruit trees, balance in bearing. Berries and young orange trees, nice orchard, 100' wide, 100' deep. 100' wide, 100' deep. Soil; this is one of the finest ranches in the State. Income this year \$3000.

\$21,000 15 ACRES IN A FINE ORCHARD. 100' wide, 100' deep. A magnificent orange tree, very heavily laden, averaging 16 boxes to tree; balance in full production.

house of 4 rooms and bath, barn, windmill and 100' of foot lot. Call 237-5111.
 year; this is undoubtedly one of the finest homes in the area. Call 237-5111.
 southwest 4 miles from center of city. Call 237-5111.
 GOWEN, BRIDLE & CO. 143 S. Broad St. 237-5111.

FOR SALE - CHEAP LANDS:
 your choice.
\$80 WILL BUY THE RELINQUISHING
 in the arctian belt; snap.
\$100 WILL BUY 1/2 ACRES FINE
 in the arctian belt; snap.
\$200 WILL BUY 3/4 ACRES AS A
 in the arctian belt; snap.
\$300 LOOK AT THIS: 160
 with house and good well.
 8 CALIFORNIA 237-5111.

\$25000 FOR SALE - 300
 year-old orange trees, 40 acre more or less, 1/2 mile from center of city, the land and pipel to all parts of ranching new, cost \$15,000; price \$25,000. Call 237-5111.
 for sale; sickness only reason for sale. Call 237-5111.

\$180 FOR SALE - "SNAP" FOR
 the day; \$180 per acre, 20 acres in the arctian belt; snap.
 from city; cost owner \$350; snap.
 from city; cost owner \$350; snap.

\$4500 FOR SALE—50 ACRES—choice land, good house, etc.; 40 acres in 3-year-old S.E. walnut unit \$75 per acre; on easy terms. **NO SMITH, 228, W. Second.**

\$60 FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT a nice 40-acre fruit ranch, with water, 18 miles from Los Angeles; price \$1400 cash, balance on time. **P. O. BOX 323, Station C.**

\$300 BUYS 160 ACRES IN SANDHOLE Valley, located near close to schools; improved. Meet us our office Monday. **GRIDER & DOW, Broadway.**

\$2500 FOR SALE—NEAR

\$25,000 acres of the choicest orange groves with 1000 trees to the acre, situated on the Courthouse. J. C. OLIVER & CO., First St.

\$3500 PER ACRE WILL BUY 200000 lbs. of Great Aches Valley Western Fruit. Future prospective increase this leads to **BROADSHAW BROS.** 101 S Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—ARRANGEMENTS for making many more tracts of the choicest and most productive lands in Fresno county. These lands are now being adapted to the growing of the peach, pear, apricot, nectarine, olive, almond, etc. and the most profitable vegetables are grown upon them. Fruit can be bought in tracts of from 20 acres to 50000 acres. For particulars apply to **B. B. BROADSHAW**, 402 Kearny st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—ORANGE ORCHARD Capitalists and speculators' attention is called to an opportunity to acquire a 100-acre orchard on the south line of our city. The residence is a fine one, and during the boom in adjoining tract a large \$70,000 for this tract, 4 minutes from the city lines. The trees are in the present crop, or \$1500 including the trees. **PHILBEY & SON**, 101 Broadway.

FROM THE

For orange land, with water, in Victoria, on the
eride and Redlands, at low price of
\$1000 per acre. For more information, write to
"71" choice walnut and deciduous fruit orchards
and vineyards, with water, in Victoria, on the
years time, 6 per cent. interest. These are
cial rates and rate opportunities. For more infor-
mation, write to "71" choice walnut and deciduous
fruit orchards and vineyards, with water, in
S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1. HAVE A 100-acre farm on
the coast of Victoria, on the Redlands, with water,
steady loan, adjoining the township of
Riviera, San Bernardino, California. The farm
has a large, beautiful, and wonderful
deciduous fruit, grapes, berries,
and other fruits. The farm is a
TOWNKIN, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—TO AN ACTUAL SETTLER a 100-acre
farm on the coast of Victoria, on the Redlands,
with water, adjoining the township of
Riviera, San Bernardino, California. The farm
has a large, beautiful, and wonderful
deciduous fruit, grapes, berries,
and other fruits. The farm is a
TOWNKIN, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—142 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LARGE FARMS in
the heart of the country, with water,
steady loan, adjoining the township of
Riviera, San Bernardino, California. The farm
has a large, beautiful, and wonderful
deciduous fruit, grapes, berries,
and other fruits. The farm is a
TOWNKIN, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES 3 MILES. A large
city good alfalfa, or fruit land, with
water, steady loan, adjoining the township of
Riviera, San Bernardino, California. The farm
has a large, beautiful, and wonderful
deciduous fruit, grapes, berries,
and other fruits. The farm is a
TOWNKIN, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—81 ACRES OF 3 MILE
timberwood, well located on
city limits. Call DUNKELBERGER
105; St. Mary's.
FOR SALE — 7½ ACRES, FINE
location, would take home
dena \$10,000 part pay no incurrence,
BOX 411, city.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—30
acres improved land between Gar-
Compton. Address MARTIN & CHAS.
do, Cal.

FOR SALE OR FOR SPECIAL BAR-
ter all kinds of real estate, call
SAMSON & CO., real estate brokers
First st.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OKE
acre for the fruit trees but I want
pears and peaches. G. C. EDWARDS
First st.

FOR SALE—FOR AMOUNT OF
advance a acres just outside city
nursery stock. Address THOMAS, TIM-

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 160
acres land, with water, 600 feet

For Sale—Miscellaneous

\$2000 FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A large quantity of new and used building goods for city or country property; some items may be sold at less than book value if necessary. Address JNO., c/o The Star, Box 976, San Francisco, Calif.

\$200+ CASH, WILL BUY BURNING furniture, hall, 2 tables, good chairs, etc. Call for details. Good chance for a young man. Call at home. Phone HO-8-1000.

FOR SALE—THE CHARMING "SUNSHINE" resort and the coming Southern California Redondo Beach Hotel. Located on the ocean front. Terms, from \$300 to \$750 each; also cash offers. Call for details. \$200; small house and lot. \$350; acreage of 12 rooms, a slightly located on the city's edge. \$1000; ranch; also a stock of liquors and cigars. Call for details. Also call for choice cottages and buildings. Call for details. Call for details. Call for details. MARTIN & CHASE, real estate and insurance.



PASADENA.

Items of Interest Relating to the Loan Association.

Saturday's Budget of Local News—Points About Well-known People—San Gabriel Notes—Batch of Brevities.

The patronesses of the loan association are thoroughly in touch with their work. Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is engaged upon a paper on the old associations which Los Angeles has for her. Illustrations of live oaks and the old adobe, which has been standard with the photographers as Fremont's headquarters, and yet never was have been furnished her for consideration, as well as several views of what is known in Pasadena as the Fremont trail. Mrs. L. A. Sheldon has kindly offered her copy of the Santa Barbara of Palma Vecchio, brought back from Venice. The Venetian photograph will be copied and added to the collection, which already contains two other studies of the famous Virgin y Martin.

An early interview with Mrs. J. de Barth Shorb at San Marino will result in some delightful and new material. Miss Shorb, whose Franco-Spanish type of face is absolutely unlike any other Californian's, propose, at the earnest request of the director, in pure Spanish fashion, with the rose of Castile and the "inherited" mantilla. She will hold in her hand a score of El Jaleo de Xeres, and if the study is a successful one, the music will find its name to the picture. At San Marino will also be seen the portrait of the late John G. Seward, whose name is so frequent in California history. "Don Teodoro" and Don Pico were famous in those racing annals recalled by the Californian's. Benjamin Hayes, through the courtesy of Mrs. Sepulveda the association is already in possession of the portrait of "Don Jose Sepulveda," who was a member of the three-league race of 1852. The series of historical portraits is becoming an important one, including Franciscans, Kings, and private gentlemen.

The accounts of the loan association are kept in a strictly feminine way by sewing the stubs (representing the photographs and out of the books) with white silk, upon separate sheets of ledger paper. Mr. Carr, watching with kindly interest this unusual book-keeping, suggests that it is the only example in the country of keeping accounts with needle and thread instead of pen and ink.

HINDING IN THE MOONLIGHT.
The dense fog that made its appearance about 9 o'clock Friday evening was the only thing that marred the pleasure of the jolly party of Pasadenaians who rode over to Hotel San Gabriel on an immense hay wagon, drawn by four spirited horses. There was some delay in getting started, so that it was after 10 o'clock when the hotel was reached. Here refreshments were served and an hour or more devoted to dancing.

The return trip was uneventful, except in one instance, where the driver got on a "wrong road," that terminated in a hedge fence, which necessitated the turning of the wagon in a narrow space by main force on the part of the male members of the party. Mrs. I. B. Winslow acted as chaperone, and the others who enjoyed the ride were: Miss Hurlburt, Miss King, the Misses Hall, Miss Edna Lowe, Miss Cooley, the Misses Dobbins, Miss Wilde, Miss Samson; Messrs. T. Ward, Lowe, Evans, R. J. Rogers, H. C. Brown, Dr. J. N. Frasier, Channing and Halsted.

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL NOTES.
A large and well-pleased audience gathered here Wednesday evening to witness the entertainment given by the Ladies' Aid Society. The program was most excellent, and the performance was most successful. The program consisted of a variety of songs, dances, and recitations. The audience was most attentive and enjoyed the performance very much.

HOW ABOUT THIS?
Justice of the Peace and Editor Lawrence, in yesterday's issue of this paper, dilates upon the City Recorder question in the following graphic, if not altogether luminous, style:

"There seems to have been a little misunderstanding, or judicial disturbance, concerning the appointment of City Recorder for Pasadena. The law says that a justice of the peace shall appoint a recorder, and my colleague and friend, Mr. Merriam, who was eligible for police judge or City Recorder, declined to take appointment unless a salary of \$85 per month was given him. The city, not being compelled to pay a salary, continued Recorder Rose in office. If points of law are to be considered, we submit that we are as much entitled to appointment as Recorder Rose. There are two points of law, and one should be as much in favor as the other."

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that I have been compelled in my official capacity as Street Superintendent, to cause the arrest of two reputable citizens for obstructing the streets by leaving hedge and tree trimmings lying in the street.

They were found and fined \$5 each. It will be my duty to strictly enforce the law regarding obstructions to the street, however occasioned, whether by leaving brush and trash in the streets and gutters, or by building bridges across the gutters at driveways, so that the flow of water is obstructed. I have notified people so often without effect, that notice is now given that in future, criminal prosecution will follow such violations without fear or favor.

C. O. BROWN.
Street Superintendent,
Dated Pasadena, January 6, 1893.

PASADENA BREVITIES.
The real estate market continues unusually brisk.

J. W. Wood goes to San Francisco this week on a business trip.

One of the heaviest fogs of the season settled over town Friday night.

Rev. Dr. Oonger will occupy his pulpit at the Universalist Church this morning.

Work on Mr. Donnell's imposing new residence on South Euclid avenue is progressing rapidly.

Newtown Claypool and family have returned to Hotel Green, after a pleasant trip to San Diego.

W. H. Syme was found guilty of malicious mischief in his trial before Justice Lawrence Friday.

snow is getting deep on the other side of the Rockies.
A business meeting of the Valley Hunt was held last night. The financial affairs of the organization were found to be in a very satisfactory condition.
Rev. T. D. Garry, pastor of the Christian Church, will address the Y.M.C.A. meeting at Strong's Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There will be good vocal and instrumental music.

A bouncing boy was born yesterday to the wife of Lucius Jarvis, in consequence of which happy event the head of the family is dispensing cigars with reckless prodigality.

One of these days Colorado street will be paved. Connections with the sewer system being well under way, our citizens are too progressive to much longer delay this much needed improvement.

Rev. T. D. Garry will occupy his pulpit at the Christian Chapel, on North Fair Oaks avenue. At the evening service, beginning at 8 o'clock, Emerson Matthews of St. Paul will preach.

The remnants of the stock of what was known as the "Queen" confectionery store, owned by a man named Tupper, were sold yesterday afternoon under attachment by Constable Slater. Mr. Tupper has left town.

The cement walk on the south side of Chestnut street, between Raymond and Fair Oaks avenues, is completed. It forms a satisfactory stamping ground between the public library and Throop University.

This from the Star: "Arturo Bandini writes: 'This time I bewail the loss of his favorite and veteran hound, Ranger, which he fears has been poisoned. This he does in such poetic style that the ghost of his hound ought to haunt the man who slew him.'"

The revival in progress at the South Pasadena Methodist Episcopal Church, under the lead of Miss Hannah T. Pratt, is the greatest ever known in that place. There will be three services today, the one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon being for young people.

The ladies of Pasadena who are interested in dress reform and want to see it illustrated by some beautiful costumes and a lecture on "Dress as a Fine Art," by Miss Ethel Reynolds of Chicago, will have an opportunity of doing so at Unity Church, Los Angeles, next Wednesday afternoon.

The business men are responding liberally to the \$1500 fund for the Pasadena painting of the World's Fair. W. H. Hill yesterday afternoon obtained subscriptions to the amount of about \$150 from Colorado street business men, which makes a total of over one thousand dollars already pledged.

Albert C. Goldsborough died at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning at his father's residence, on Washington street, North Pasadena, in the twenty-third year of his age. He was a young man of bright promise, who enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

A progressive church party was enjoyed by the guests at Hotel Green Friday evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. L. A. Morse and J. C. Brown.

Progressive prizes went to Miss Lottie Green and G. E. Prosser. Mrs. Dr. Ray and C. H. Gove won the booby prizes without difficulty, and the contest was a very successful one. The prizes were awarded to the winners.

POMONA.
Increasing Demand for Real Estate—The Orange Outlook.

As the demand for real estate increases the real estate men grow correspondingly happy, and their profits are getting larger and larger. The profits are more and more of boom times, and some of the real estate men have doubled their force within the last ten days. A glance at the sales made by one real estate firm in the last two weeks would indicate a net profit of at least ten thousand dollars.

The weekly weather crop bulletin of Southern California, which is under the heading of the United States Department of Agriculture at Los Angeles, contains an estimate of the number of carloads of oranges that will be shipped along the line of the Santa Fe Railway. From North Pomona the estimate is 133 carloads. The Southern Pacific will probably ship fully as many from Pomona. The same sheet contains almost a quarter-column report of the condition of the orange crop, and the prevailing prices copied from these columns of THE TIMES, for which due credit is given.

The Salvation Army Corps that is located at this place is composed entirely of ladies, and whatever may be one's views in regard to the organization, the fact cannot be denied that here in Pomona there are some examples of men who formerly were the worse drunkards the city had, and who now sober and upright, and respectable citizens, and the Salvation Army has been the cause. They have reached a certain class in Pomona that never sees the inside of a church building.

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The Army Operative tomorrow night. The company has been giving good satisfaction all over Southern California, and will doubtless do so here. The company is composed of a crew of men, and is now on its way to Los Angeles. The company is composed of a crew of men, and is now on its way to Los Angeles.

The Board of Health yesterday cleaned out the horrible mess which had accumulated around the old shoemaker on Main street, and the mess was cleaned out. The shoemaker was cleaned out, and the mess was cleaned out. The shoemaker was cleaned out, and the mess was cleaned out.

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The Stewart Hotel Block to Be Re-built at Once.

Important Meeting of the Riverside City Trustees—Reports of Officers Presented—News Notes from Redlands.

SAN BERNARDINO.

The new board of directors of the Stewart Hotel Company have met and organized by electing J. G. Hart president, W. S. Hooper secretary, San Bernardino National Bank treasurer. The building is to be erected at once on the site of the burned block, and plans are being prepared by the architects. It is to be a three-story structure, and the directors expect to have it under way early in February.

SAN ANTONIO BREVITIES.

John Flagg left yesterday for San Francisco, to be gone about ten days.

Mrs. William Stewart and daughter of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are visiting this city, guests at Starke's.

G. C. Carr and wife of Minneapolis, Minn., and F. Carr of Saratoga Springs are in the city for a short visit.

The work of putting in a fine cement sidewalk in front of the Union Motor depot was begun yesterday.

The Eastern tourists are now appearing in large numbers, and the Kodak and detective camera are conspicuous on the streets.

F. F. Oster, the new District Attorney, will remove from Colton to this city on Monday, and occupy the house at No. 772 D street.

Joseph Folks, proprietor of the California Market, has gone into insolvency. The assets are valued at \$728.25, and liabilities are \$1058.78.

The San Antonio Electric Light and Power Company has some lights in this city. The electricity is generated at San Antonio Cañon, thirty miles west of here.

There came near being a serious conflagration on Friday afternoon, through the carelessness of the janitor of the F street school. The grass in the school yard was set afire, and with difficulty kept from burning buildings.

The installation of officers for San Bernardino I.O.O.F. occurred on Thursday night. District Deputy Jumper of Riverside officiating. The lodge and visiting brothers were entertained at a banquet.

George Lord, aged 18, supposed to be the oldest Old Fellow in the county, was present and participated, delivering a most spirited oration. The affair was a very enjoyable one.

RIVERSIDE.

At the meeting of the City Trustees on Friday afternoon the City Marshal reported the following collections:

City taxes.....\$12,627.00
Library.....1,282.71
Poll tax.....770.00
City licenses.....329.50
Sprinkling.....18.00
Dog license.....5.00
Scavenger.....4.05

The City Treasurer's annual report was filed and showed the following totals:

Cash on hand January 1, 1892.....\$25,982.56
Receipts for the year.....34,197.31
Disbursements for the year.....46,714.48
Balance on hand January 1, 1893.....13,465.39

The ordinance was passed granting to John G. North a right-of-way for a street railway line on Main street, from Fourth north to Palmont Park.

Notice was ordered given that the matter of constructing a sewer on Fourteenth street will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

The contract for constructing a sewer on Fourteenth street will be awarded to Shields & Son for 44 cents per foot. "Y's" to be \$1.04 each. The Street Superintendent reported that grading of Orange wood avenue would be \$200 on a 4 per cent grade, \$1540 on a 5 per cent grade and \$900 if the grade be 6 per cent.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

Several of the wheelmen will take a run to Highland today.

Ben C. Jordan went to Los Angeles yesterday on his wheel.

Rev. S. Beck and wife of South Bend, Ind., are at the Arlington for a week or two.

Miss Blanch Aberdeen departs today for Palo Alto to resume her studies at Stanford.

The Salvationists had a big time on Friday night, the band from Pasadena being present.

Court California of Foresters held an election of officers and a banquet on Friday night.

Seven vagrants were brought in at one time by Officers Baird and Westerfield on Friday night.

In the case of John M. Crane vs. S. L. Alderman, for the value of 300 rained trays, judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant.

Lindsay Kearne and Percy Kearne have arrived from their visit to London, England. They were passengers upon the disabled Union Pacific.

Frank A. Miller, of the County Division Steering Committee, came back from Sacramento Friday evening, and reports the prospect for Riverside county as very bright. He will return to Sacramento tomorrow.

MILFORD.

California strawberries are selling at \$1.75 per quart in the New York markets, and as they can be ripened all winter here at Rio, and of as fine flavor as the best midsummer product, there will be quite a boom in that branch of the fruit business here at a cheap building.

C. E. Sibley, for a long time in charge of the mechanical department of the Orange Belt, has resigned his position and joined the Los Angeles office of the Southern California, and Jacob Sessler has taken his former place on the Belt.

The Sweeney family held their annual reunion last Monday at what there were over twenty of the name congregated at the residence of M. W. Sweeney.

Sylvester Sawdady had a fine crop of raisins the past season. His vines only one year from the cutting. Land that will give such results ought to be taken up rapidly.

A passenger on the overland Southern Pacific train, passing through the Rio Grande, last Monday, fell from the cars, and was picked up for dead, and when the next train came along the body was shipped on to Colton for holding the inquest. Before that was completed the corpse got up and walked off, the jury bringing in a verdict of "dead-drunk."

When the 4 o'clock train was about pulling out of Los Angeles on Wednesday the tide of travel was blocked by a young lady of Rio, who had been to the angelic city on a visit, standing on the top step of the car while her fellow occupied the lower step, the two exchanging adieux and kisses, perfectly oblivious to the fact that they were blocking all ingress and egress of the car, till the brakeman broke the blockade by shouting: "Break away, there! Can't hold train any longer. Finish your kisses!"

Mr. Rice, who is putting out 100 acres to barley on the lower Rio tract, is building himself a house on his ranch on Cactus avenue, into which he will move as soon as completed, giving up his present temporary quarters to another family, who are waiting for it to be vacated.

Over one hundred dollars' worth of squashes have been sold from the crop grown on a six-acre orange orchard between the trees, besides leaving enough to feed five horses through the season.

REDLANDS.

George W. Meade has concluded to erect a large and substantial brick block upon the vacant property adjoining the Windsor Hotel on the east. The building will be a three-story high, having four stories in front, and an arcade extending

from front to rear through the middle with six small storehouses upon either side. The two upper stories are to be planned for hotel purposes, to be used as lodging rooms by the Windsor. The building is to be built on a site similar to the buildings in this city. There is to be no theater connected with the building, although there are rumors upon the streets to that effect. The plans are being prepared by Architect Burton.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

G. H. Cone is back from Denver, Colo., to remain a citizen of Redlands.

Dr. D. W. Stewart, who has been quite ill for the past few days, is now convalescing.

Bakerfield Phillips, editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch, was the guest last week of C. H. Baker, Palm avenue.

The drug store of Rigs & Spoor, the oldest of the city, changed hands yesterday, going to Ellington of Los Angeles.

D. W. Cross and wife, formerly of Seattle, have taken the management of Hotel Menlo, vice Mrs. E. H. Simpkins, resigned.

Bishop Nichols will be in the city today and hold service in Trinity Parish in the evening and administer the rite of confirmation.

Two carloads of fruit were shipped last week to the Haight Fruit Company.

Navel oranges \$3 per box was received, and for seedlings \$1.75, f.o.b.

Mrs. P. H. Dreiser, who was very seriously injured in a runaway a week since, has never regained consciousness, and is now lying in a very critical condition.

The Unitarian Society will be addressed this afternoon by its regular pastor, Rev. J. A. Wells, who will preach upon the parable of the fig tree, the subject being: "Will the door be shut?"

Statements have been made to the effect that the Bear Valley Irrigation Company proposed making extensive alterations in the building it now occupies at the city offices would be removed to the second floor. Officers of the company deny the statements.

The building on State street now occupied by the Enterprise grocery, and the lot adjoining, have been purchased of the Alessandro Improvement Company by George W. of San Francisco, and J. L. Burton is preparing plans for building to be erected on the lot. The property sold for \$7000.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors—Notes and Personal.

The new Board of Supervisors has been in session all the week. No matters of much general importance have been passed, aside from those already chronicled. Dr. W. B. Cunnane was appointed County Physician in the Fourth Judicial Township, at a salary of \$125. H. E. Snow, M.D., was appointed to a like position in the Fifth Supervisor District, at a salary of \$225, and W. Saunders in the Fourth Supervisor District, at a salary of \$150. Nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, bounty on coyotes' scalps, was ordered paid.

A very valuable little book has recently been issued from the press of P. de P. Gutierrez of this place. It is called the "History of the City of Santa Barbara," and is a most interesting and valuable work. It is a history of the city of Santa Barbara, from its first settlement by Juan Gualleberry y Gollit, and translated by Edmund Burke, with a preface by Jarrett T. Richards, L.L.B.

The descriptions of the Santa Barbara of today, and in several cases, notably in the pamphlet issued by Father O'Keefe some years ago, a resume has been presented, the history of the early mission; but this is the first time that a thorough and exhaustive study of the subject has been presented dating back to the records of the early voyagers, Cabrillo and Vizcaino, together with what can be gleaned with regard to the character of the native Indian race. It is fitting that this work should be done by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the same holy order that made the first permanent settlement here, and recaptured the savage races from a state of absolute moral degradation, and taught them industries which would have proved their salvation as a race, had not the barbarous attacks of Mexican troops afterward retarded in their virtual extinction.

The little book incidentally contains a study of the grammatical and etymological peculiarities of the Spanish language, together with an explanation of the causes of the depopulation of the islands of the Santa Barbara channel.

The widespread adoption of bale wire instead of rope, in baling hay, has led to a singular annoyance in Southern California. The wires are thrown carelessly into village streets, and are a constant source of danger to the public safety.

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W. B. BAKER'S
NEWS AND BUSINESS.
Weather Bureau.
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES.
Jan. 7, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.09; at 3 p.m., 30.13. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 42° and 50°. Maximum temperature, 52°; minimum temperature, 40°. Character of weather, clear.

WEATHER BUREAU.
Reports received at Los Angeles on January 7. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Remarks.
Los Angeles.	30.14	50	W	
San Diego.	30.12	50	W	
Fresno.	30.12	50	W	
Keeley.	30.14	50	W	
San Francisco.	30.18	50	W	
Sacramento.	30.18	50	W	
Red Bluff.	30.12	50	W	
Eureka.	30.18	50	W	
Roseburg.	30.14	50	W	
Portland.	30.14	50	W	

No more enjoyable nor successful day's fishing can be enjoyed on the Coast than from the mammoth wharf at Santa Monica. The Sunday train of the Southern Pacific Company runs to the end of the wharf. Returning, the last train will leave the wharf at 2:30 p.m., which will give ample time for all to enjoy a good fish dinner at Santa Monica before returning to Los Angeles.

Hundreds of people are now visiting the Lamson Photo Studio. This popular and elegantly appointed gallery now ranks with the finest on the Pacific Coast. The grand reduction for these strictly first-class photos will last but a short time longer only. No. 312 1/2 Spring street, over Mammoth Shoe Store.

Excellent ranges of the finest Eastings, warranted of the latest improved and most convenient styles, and very economical in fuel, of which the Glenwood range is one of the many styles of the West range. Sold by A. B. Chapman, agent, No. 414 Spring street.

Mr. H. L. Root, a recent Harvard College graduate, and visiting the Pacific Coast in the interest of Y.M.C.A. work in the colleges, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association at 3 o'clock today. An orchestra and male chorus will be present.

D. G. Peck Co. (successors to Peck, Sharp & Nettie Co.) undertakers, No. 140 North Main street, are known to be honest, capable men, belonging to no "combination or trust." They give service always ready. Telephone, No. 61.

William H. McGill, late with John W. Hall, gent's furnisher of this city, has assumed charge of Messrs. Jacoby Bros.' colonial hat department. His many friends wish him every success in his new and enviable position.

"Brownie's" Rochester lamp heating stove awarded first premium. Beautiful in design, perfect in operation, and adorns the will heat and light any room. Send for circular. F. E. Browne, No. 314 Spring street.

It may not be generally known that the same amount of fuel used in a grate to heat one room, if used in one of F. E. Browne's hot air furnaces, will heat the whole house. Call and see them at No. 314 Spring street.

New studies.—A fine line of new studies in flowers, landscape, fruit and animals, in colors, can be seen at the art store of Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 S. Spring. Also a complete line of crayon studies in figures.

W. H. Woodham & Co., No. 324 Spring street, are still taking the lead in furniture trade, and if you want any room, they will soon convince you that they can sell to you at prices that defy competition.

Nearly every prominent place of importance in Southern California is reached by the Southern Railway Company. On Sundays one fare for the round trip to all points from Los Angeles.

If you want to buy a nice 40-acre fruit ranch, with plenty water, eighteen miles from Los Angeles, price \$80 per acre, \$1400 cash, balance on time, address P. O. box 323, Station C.

Rev. G. W. Muckley of Kansas City, Mo., corresponding secretary of the church extension fund, will speak in Temple Street Christian Church at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor.

Dr. Hutchins, of First Congregational Church, corner Sixth and Hill streets, will preach at 11 a.m. upon "The Beatitudes," and at 7:30 p.m. upon "Popular Objections to Christianity."

Rev. Thomas R. Curtis will preach at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South at 11 a.m., and a song service at 7:30 p.m. will be conducted by Prof. Collier. All are invited.

Excursions to Catalina until further notice every Saturday. Enquire of Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 W. Second street. Good hotels on the island.

Call and see Dr. Charles A. White's celebrated sets of teeth, thirty-five years practice. See habia Espanol. No. 208 1/2 South Spring street. Motor power.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The regular company shoot takes place at the Downey avenue range this forenoon. Frank Wiggins and Charles Forrester were out yesterday with the Superintendent of the City Park Commission, selecting land and plans for the roof garden of the California Exposition building at Chicago.

Frank L. Baldwin, formerly chief deputy in the Street Superintendent's office, has accepted a responsible position with Charles Crowley, the contractor, and left for Arizona Friday. He will be absent about a month.

Frank J. Capitani writes to correct the published statement that he designed the Chinoo beet sugar factory. Mr. Capitani says that he was consulting architect only, and that B. Fuchman of Grand Island, Neb., was the designer and architect of the factory.

Rev. George William Douglas, D. D., late rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., who is at present visiting Southern California, will preach at St. John's Church, on Adams street, this morning. Dr. Douglas is spoken of as one of the most eminent and eloquent preachers of today.

A little boy named Levi Lantz met with a painful accident at the corner of Santa Fe avenue and Stevens street yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The little fellow was doing some work on a building, when he fell and broke his right arm below the elbow. He was taken to the receiving hospital, where Police Surgeon Bryant set his arm and sent him home.

The regular meeting of the Southern California Science Association will be held in the Friday Morning Club room, St. Vincent's Hall, Sixth and Hill streets, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Subjects of the evening: "Geographic Methods," by Prof. A. P. Davis of the United States Geological Survey; "The Interior Earth," by Maj. Isaac Kinley. Visitors invited.

The sportsmen's meeting, that was called for 7:30 o'clock last evening at Trafts-Lyon's, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of revising the game laws of this State, did not materialize. There were only two or three gentlemen present, and it was decided to postpone the meeting until some night this week. Saturday is a fine day for sportsmen, as most of the sportsmen go out of town for Sunday hunt.

TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods at Half Price.
The Pitcher & Gray Co. Retiring from Business—Stock, Stand and Fixtures for Sale—A Chance for a Bargain.

This is a genuine closing-out sale of a fashionable first-class, well-assorted stock. The goods will actually be sold at about fifty cents on the dollar. Buyers are warned to come early and get first choice. Store will be open evenings. PIT, REE & GRAY CO., 223 South Spring street, second door north of Los Angeles Theater.

Wineburgh's.
Greatest Cut of All—Tremendous Reduction Sale on Dress Goods.
No mercy shown, every line cut down for fifteen days.

Monday, January 9, we begin a great sale on dress goods. We have gone through the entire line and cut one and every piece of goods on our shelves. We must do it. It is entirely ignored. Even cost price cut into. Goods are cut as follows: 75c now 50c, 60c now 35c, 50c now 30c. Read a few of the reductions.

Lot 1. Forty-six inches wide, all wool, colored French Henrietta, 65c a yard, reduced from 85c.
Lot 2. Forty-inch wide fine English Cashmere, three-fourths wool, 40c a yard, reduced from 50c.

Lot 3. Forty-inch wide all wool French Henrietta, 70c a yard, reduced from 85c.
Lot 4. Thirty-seven inch wide fine black Alpaca, 60c a yard, reduced from 75c.

Lot 5. Forty-inch wide all wool imported Serge, all seasonable colors, 60c a yard, reduced from 75c.
Lot 6. Forty-eight inch wide all worsted Camel's Hair Serge in garnet, steel gray, tan, and slate, 60c a yard, reduced from 75c.

Remember that these prices are cut down from ones that were as low and on many lines lower than charged by other stores.
Lot 7. Thirty-six inch all wool navy blue Bedford Cord 80c, reduced from 95c.

Lot 8. Forty-six inch all wool extra quality black French Henrietta 80c a yard, reduced from 95c.
Lot 9. Forty-five inch heavy imported black Broadcloth 81c a yard, reduced from 95c.

This sale will last only fifteen days.
Lot 10. Thirty-six inch all wool Shepard's plaid Dress Goods 80c a yard, reduced from 95c.
Lot 11. Forty-two inch wide navy blue and brown, white and red stripe Serge 80c a yard, reduced from 95c.

Lot 12. Thirty-eight inch all wool Scotch Plaid Serge, both sides alike, extra quality, 60c a yard, reduced from 81c.
We also include in this sale the following cut on silks:
Lot 13. Twenty-inch wide pure silk Rhodanes, seven good colors, 75c a yard, reduced from 95c.

Lot 14. Twenty-inch pure silk Falles Francaise, seven good colors, 75c a yard, reduced from 95c.
Lot 15. Twenty-inch Bengaline silks, silk and worsted, in elegant shades of tan, gray, brown, etc., at 81c a yard, reduced from 95c. Bring this ad with you and see that you get the goods exactly as advertised.

Cleveland's Baking Powder
Is called for in the latest recipes of Marion Harland, "Author of 'Common Sense in the Household'." Mrs. Rorer, "Principal Philadelphia Cooking School." Eliza R. Parker, "Author of 'Economical Housekeeping'." Mrs. Dearborn, "Principal Boston Cooking School." Mrs. Lincoln, "Author of 'Boston' Cook Book." Those who know most about baking powders use Cleveland's.

BUT SIX DAYS REMAIN
To All Persons Applying on or Before January 14.
DR. DE MONCO AND ASSOCIATES

Continue Their Grand Offer to the People of Los Angeles and Vicinity—Read and Be Convinced.

For the purpose of introducing Dr. De Monco and associates in their methods of treating diseases to the people of Los Angeles and vicinity, and giving at once practical and substantial proofs of their skill, they make the following offer, which will hold good until January 14:

Up to and including this date they will treat all patients who apply to them at their offices, rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, Newell and Rader building, 1214 South Broadway, FREE, for the term of two weeks, furnishing all who apply with all medicines and advice for this length of time absolutely without cost. This offer is absolutely unreserved and entirely straightforward, and is made simply for the purpose mentioned above, of introducing themselves and their methods to the people of this vicinity. It is not at all like those that are sometimes made by advertisers, who advertise free treatment and then charge for the medicines, or advertise free medicines and then charge for the treatment, but means just what it says.

Dr. De Monco and associates will positively treat and furnish medicines free for two weeks to all who apply on or before January 14. It is their way of introducing their methods, and no one, either rich or poor, needing help, or slightest hesitation in availing themselves of this offer.

CATARH OF THE HEAD, THROAT AND STOMACH.
Mrs. Stevenson Describes Her Remarkable Recovery Under the Care of Dr. De Monco and Associates.

"It was at least nine years ago that my trouble began. It came on from colds. My head was at first principally affected. There were severe pains across my forehead over my eyes, often causing me pain in the eyeballs. My eyes would become weak and watery. My nostrils would at times discharge a watery matter and at other times become clogged up, so that I could scarcely breathe through them. Constant ringing and roaring noises in my ears distressed and annoyed me and made me fear that my hearing was becoming impaired. The mucous from my head would drop back into my throat and keep me constantly hawking and gagging and raising my voice."

In this way Mrs. Mary Stevenson, residing at 345 S. West street, one of the many grateful patients of Dr. De Monco and associates in Salt Lake City, described her catarrh, and where it first obtained its hold upon her.

"Gradually," she continued, "the catarrh which first seemed to affect my head and throat, extended until my whole system was undermined. I was unable to eat, and my sleep was broken. I felt as if my lungs and heart seemed to be in volved also. Sharp, shooting pains would take me in the chest, running through to the shoulder blades. My heart would beat hard and fast, and this would be followed by a slow, irregular beating and a sensation of faintness or dizziness. The least exertion would do me harm. If I went out, I had difficulty in getting air enough into my lungs. My breathing was labored. It seemed as if I was drawing the air through a sponge, and there would be a wheezing, whistling kind of sound with my breathing. That Dr. De Monco and associates were weak, and what food I managed to eat would lay like lead upon me. There would be a feeling of distress and nausea after eating. My sleep was fitful and broken."

"In fact, I was a broken-down woman when I met Dr. De Monco and associates. I had tried many doctors and all sorts of patent medicines without getting relief. I could hardly walk. I was weak and sick. Well, you can see for yourself what Dr. De Monco and associates have done for me. They have restored my health. I eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am now strong, healthy, and happy woman. That is what these physicians have done for me. If you doubt the truth of my wonderful recovery under the care of these doctors let them call upon me and hear and see for themselves."

To all who apply on or before January 14 will be given two weeks medical advice, medicines and treatment FREE—absolutely without money and without price.

Their Qualifications.
Dr. De Monco is a graduate of the Philadelphia Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., also a graduate of the Rocky Mountain University, Medical Department, one of the most notable institutions of its kind in this country. He held the most honorable positions in the medical profession, and has a certificate on eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs. His diploma bears the written indorsements of the deans of prominent colleges, besides being formally indorsed by the secretaries of various county and State medical societies.

THE PRESERVES LEATHER
WATSON'S
PEERLESS
FOR SHOE POLISH

Our line of Louis Aubach & Co.'s Ties that we paid \$4.50 a dozen for, are yours at 85c. He's considered one of the best makers of neckwear in this country.

Men's Neckwear.
35c
Our line of Louis Aubach & Co.'s Ties that we paid \$4.50 a dozen for, are yours at 85c. He's considered one of the best makers of neckwear in this country.

Men's Hats.
\$1.50
We offer in black and brown Men's Fedora Style Hats of a quality that are intrinsically worth \$3.00.

Hosiery.
25c
Ladies' fast black Hermandorf die, full-fashioned Hose, valued at 40c.

Boys' Cloth'g.
\$2.75
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 14 years old, good value at \$3.50.

Trimmings.
50c
Special sale of all kinds; value 40c to \$1.50.

January 8, 1893.

Carter & Allen,
Men's Outfitters!
Shirtmakers!
25% Discount!
—ON—
Smoking Jackets!
DRESSING GOWNS and BATH ROBES.
CARTER & ALLEN,
106 S. SPRING-ST.
Catarrh.

And all the Various Diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest Successfully Treated.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.
No. 137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
By the AEREAN System of Practice, Combined with Proper Constitutional Remedies When Required.

CATARH.
Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract a fresh cold. Indeed, he declares he is scarce free from one cold before he takes another; and he is always exceedingly careful. It is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of catarrh may seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appears, and he learns to his horror that, instead of recovery from the disease, it is changed in its character and extended to the throat. A sense of weariness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness in some times felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructs the throat; there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breath lessens upon a little exertion, a short, hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there were not room enough in the chest to breathe, these and other symptoms occur as the disease has made considerable progress. Then it is a time when, consumption is about to begin its dreadful work. Up to this point the progress of the disease may have been slow, and the patient may, in examining his condition, hope that it will "wear off," declare that he has had catarrh for years and has not seemed to become much worse, and trust he will "by and by" recover. But this delusion is the grand error which has puzzled our countrymen with consumptive forms, as all forms of catarrh end finally in consumption.

Every case of catarrh can be cured if properly treated. The system of practice can be the remedies at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever.

Consultations free and prices within the reach of all. The system of practice can be the remedies at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination; but, if impossible to visit the office personally, I will write for a list of questions and circulars, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address, M. Hilton Williams, M. D., 137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Handkerchiefs.
5c
All our qualities up to 8 1/2c.

8 1/2c
All our qualities up to 12 1/2c.

12 1/2c
All our qualities up to 16 1/2c.

16 1/2c
All our qualities up to 20c.

20c
All our qualities up to 24c.

24c
All our qualities up to 28c.

28c
All our qualities up to 32c.

32c
All our qualities up to 36c.

36c
All our qualities up to 40c.

40c
All our qualities up to 44c.

44c
All our qualities up to 48c.

48c
All our qualities up to 52c.

52c
All our qualities up to 56c.

56c
All our qualities up to 60c.

60c
All our qualities up to 64c.

Hamburger's
People's Store
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

Stock-taking Sale in Progress!
Every Department is Slashing!
We are Cutting with a Will!

Come in Today!
YOU WILL FIND IT PAYS!

We Offer Sledge-Hammer Drives!

Dress Goods.
50c
Every color Cashmere, all-wool, 40 inches wide, cut from 60c. All-wool and 40 inches wide plain and fancy weave Dress Goods that were cut from 65c. All-wool Camel's Hair, 40 inches wide and cut from 65c. 40 to 42 in. wide, all-wool plain and fancy weave Black Dress Goods, cut from 75c.

Domestics.
12 1/2c
Cutting the life out of Scotch Glenghams, new spring styles; intended to be sold from 20c to 25c.

30c
French Wrapper Flannels, all wool, in stripes and plaids; coat 55c to import, and sold all over the United States at 75c.

25c
Turkey Red Table Linens, best value at quarter your money ever purchased.

20c
Momie Towels, all linen, 24 by 35 inches; don't miss these, they are a rare value.

50c
60-in. wide Unbleached Table Damask, a superb quality; it's a magnificent value.

20c
Red or blue mixed, heavy-twilled flannel, a quality we sold at 80c, great value for cheap flannels.

37 1/2c
Elder-down Flannels, in solid colors and stripes; goods we couldn't sell you under 50c.

\$2.25
Lace Curtains nearly 5 feet wide; elegant patterns; you'll buy them sure, if you want a curtain.

Men's Wear.
65c
Natural Gray Wool Shirts or Drawers, they are in our window; usual value, \$1.00. Prices have been cut in our Furnishing stock, we'll save you money.

Men's Hats.
\$1.50
We offer in black and brown Men's Fedora Style Hats of a quality that are intrinsically worth \$3.00.

Hosiery.
25c
Ladies' fast black Hermandorf die, full-fashioned Hose, valued at 40c.

Boys' Cloth'g.
\$2.75
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 14 years old, good value at \$3.50.

Trimmings.
50c
Special sale of all kinds; value 40c to \$1.50.

January 8, 1893.

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS; BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.



"I believe marriage to be a failure," remarked a person of somewhat pessimistic tendencies in my hearing the other day, after a general discussion of some recent divorces and the causes which led to them.

Now, I take issue with this individual at once, although I will admit that there are many marriages that are failures. But this is not the fault of the institution, but of the individuals themselves. What is true marriage but the perfect union of souls? And where that exists can you conceive of any change of sentiment, any growing away from each other, of separate interests and aims, any coldness with advancing years? Will not time rather tend to make the union stronger, to weld heart to heart in more sacred and intimate companionship? While maintaining each his or her distinctive individuality they will yet grow to think alike, each being the perfect part of a perfect whole. As has been said of President Harrison, "The President's devotion to his wife was that of a man whose home circle and domestic life have been to him always the sweetest, and happiest part of his existence." And this is what those feel who are truly wedded, but such a state of feeling never is an outgrowth of the marriage that is based simply upon the attraction of a pretty face, the capability of a ready repartee, or the mere charm of person alone. The enduring love of a happy marriage must have its basis in character, in those qualities of heart and intellect which grow mellow and more beautiful as the years pass, and heart to heart they climb and go on down the slopes of life together.

I am no advocate of a sickly sentimentality, nor do I believe it the complement of enduring regard, but true wedded love has always a share of tenderness. Those whom we love we delight to be with; their presence brightens life and is essential to our full and complete satisfaction. There is always something lacking to the flavor of our enjoyment if our "other self" cannot share it with us.

What poverty of heart there must be in the marriage relation when the sense of loyalty and devotion are lacking; where there is no intimate heart communion, no sympathy, none of that companionship which warms the best sentiments and emotions of our higher intellectual nature, as well as the heart. I can imagine nothing sadder or more pathetic than such a marriage. But I aver that the best that there is in men and women; the purest love; the most loyal devotion; and the most perfect and full-rounded happiness is found in that union of man and woman in which the higher nature is wedded and there is the union of heart as well as hand. And such a marriage will know no change. It will be indeed a union "till death do us part."

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

NOTES.

Princess Potatoes.—Form cold, mashed potatoes into balls, brush them with melted butter, then with beaten egg, and place them in a baking pan. Bake in a very hot oven until a golden brown.

Table Talk.—A pie that is properly baked will slip from the tin with careful handling, and, if placed on a wire frame where the air has access to the bottom, it will cool without becoming moist, and when ready to be served it can be transferred to a plate.

To Fry Fish Well.—The secret of frying small fish crisp and brown, without either egg or bread crumbs, is to dry it well, flour both sides (do not be negligent with the Indian meal), and plunge it into boiling fat. Be sure the fat is boiling and plenty of it, as upon that depends the crispness and brownness of the fish.

Baked Macaroni.—Take some minced chicken or meat, then weigh half the quantity of macaroni, which must be cooked tender in broth; add two well-beaten eggs, three ounces butter, cayenne pepper and salt to taste; all these ingredients must be well mixed. Put into a baking dish and cook until a yellowish-brown crust is formed on top. Veal and chicken can be mixed.

To Clean White Marble.—Take one-quarter pound soft soap, one-quarter pound powdered whiting, one ounce soda, pieces of blue the size of a walnut. Boil all together for a quarter of an hour, and rub over the marble with hot. Leave it on twenty-four hours at least; then wash off and polish with a coarse flannel. The above quantity is quite enough for an ordinary washstand and bureau top.

Outrageous Brown Betty.—In most families where the meal is coarse, or cracked wheat is customarily cooked for breakfast, there is usually a little left—from two to three spoonfuls, perhaps, to a pint. This will make a nice dessert in many different ways. One of the simplest is oatmeal brown betty, for which you need only arrange in a pudding dish alternate layers of apples, cut as for pie, with the cold oatmeal. Sprinkle a little sugar and spice over each layer of apples, put oatmeal last, smooth over with a knife and dot it with a few bits of butter. Let it brown nicely, and eat hot with a liquid sauce or sugar and cream.

What Can Be Eaten from the Fingers.—Although it is considered vulgar to be seen picking a bone, well-bred people often take the leg of a little bird in the fingers and delicately remove the flesh with the teeth. It is not generally done, but it can be done neatly. Cheese can be eaten from the fingers, and so with all the fruits; a very dry little tart or cake can be eaten with the fingers. Asparagus is also conveyed to the mouth with the fingers. Many English gentlemen eat lettuce and celery, with salt alone, with the fingers. Olives are also eaten in the same way. Pastry, hard ice cream, jellies, blanc-mange and puddings are eaten with the fork. The dessert-spoon is only used for soft custards and preserved fruit, or melons which are too soft for the fork. When strawberries are served with the stem on they should be eaten with the fingers; when hulled and creamed they

should, of course, be eaten with a spoon.

For an Invalid's Head Rest.—The small, soft, elder-stuffed cushions, in melon form, either in sections of two-colored plushes, in broche fashion, or in soft Indian silk, are most acceptable. They are so soft and movable that they seem to fit into the head which ever way it turns. Sofa cushions of the usual square shape are now occasionally of three colors, and made to look as if an extra cover was put on, with one corner turned back to show the real cushion inside. The cushion is of one color, the corner lining of another, and the simulated inner cover of a third. Old gold, crimson, and deep peacock, or brown, pink and gray are good harmonizing colors. Plush usually forms the chief material, with satin for the simulated linings, but sateen or soft Pongee silk is also used. Pongee silk has achieved a wonderful popularity for decorative purposes, and linings to bags, sachets, etc. Very pretty cushions of brocade or plush, and also the daintiest of tea cosies, are decorated with a length of contrasting Pongee silk, cut to look like a little curtain, and drawn across one side with a silken cord, with pompons. The cushions are only so arranged on one side, but the cosies have the scarf carried right across the top, slantwise, so that, on each side, it is to the right edge.

SCUOLA PROFESSIONALE.

How Italian Girls Become Self-supporting.

Fifty-seven Avocations Taught in One Establishment in Rome—Striking Work of Progressive Women.

Special Correspondence of The Times.
ROME, Dec. 15.—Quite in the heart of Rome lies the Piazza Montecitorio, one of the busiest squares in the whole of Eternal City, for two of its sides are bounded by home and foreign newspaper offices, a third by the Corso, and the fourth by Parliament House.

From early dawn until late at night this square is thronged by the people of every nation under the sun, but between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon one notices most of the hundreds of young girls, some attended by maids, others

languages needed in commercial business. She threw herself, body and soul, into all that could be done, and the enthusiasm of the eight avocations was so highly contagious that at the end of that same first year the number of pupils had increased to 850.

Her circle and the Roman public were convinced. It became a school of the municipality, with patrons and patronesses among the highest Roman families. Its work was closely watched by public men. Queen Margherita visited it, approved it, blessed its originator, and gave it her sanction and personal patronage. Department after department was opened—all on the lines of its originator's plan; there was one move and then another, and finally the school, its annual membership increased to 800, was installed, as I have said, in the spacious former home of the missionary fathers on Via Missione, where it occupies fifty-seven rooms, with an equal number of instructresses.



Signora Amalia Prandi Ribighini, founder and director of the Scuola Professionale, Rome.

The municipality pays a good share of the \$15,000 needed for its annual support; but the pupils, in order that they need not feel themselves objects of charity, are allowed to pay a very small sum—I believe it is from 20 to 60 cents—monthly. Still those girls who have not the means to pay may attend free. In their long-sleeved, high-necked, white aprons, belted and reaching to the hem of the dress, it is impossible to tell the daughter of a thrifty farmer or prosperous merchant



MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FROM NATURAL FLOWERS AS MODELS.

alone, or in merry, orderly groups, all entering or issuing from a great, dark stone building directly opposite Parliament House, and on a corner of the Via Missione, where from time to time robed order of missionary monks who once inhabited the very building that is now a great school for girls—the scuola professionale—that the municipality and the government and the Queen countenance and aid and recognize as, perhaps, the most useful institution in Rome.

The story of its beginning is very interesting. Just twenty years ago there was a teacher in the public schools of Rome, a highly cultured, thoughtful woman, and a born humanitarian. This teacher spent a good deal of time among the parents of her pupils, learning how they lived, and pondering the prospects of the children. In some of the families there were many daughters, and her friends listened to her ways and employment, the girls lived at home in idleness—absolute drags and weights and hindrances.

This Roman teacher, Signora Amalia Prandi Ribighini, had always had her opinions as to the status of her countrywomen. She saw no reason, excepting that they lacked education and training, why Italian women should not be employed in all the arts and manufactures and business of the kingdom.

She finally resolved to begin to instill new ideas into the minds of the fresh young generation of girls—in short, to open a training school.

She gave up her position in the public schools and then announced her plan. Signora Ribighini is highly connected socially, and has always had a reputation for intelligence and good taste, and while the exact number of her admirers and admirations, but none of them offered her any funds for the training school. They said, however, that it was a beautiful plan.

At a nominal rent the Signora secured a room or two on a retired street, and a little more than half a dozen girls—I think the exact number was eight—began the school. In only the simplest manner, and with the simplest implements needed for professional work, could she start at first, but she could teach herself, the text-book grounding in some of the trades, and machine work, and embroidery, and bookkeeping, and drawing, and the

from the child of a peasant or huckster. The regular patrons of the school are the Queen and a commission of two gentlemen and twelve ladies—among them an American, the Princess Poggi-Suara—elected annually by the Common Council. These patrons bestow the prizes at examinations—usually postoffice bank books with sums from twenty to one hundred lire, and they charge themselves with procuring work for the graduates in families. They also keep themselves posted on the condition of domestic art throughout Italy, in order to counsel with Signora Ribighini, who is sole directress.

The course in artificial flower-making is completed in four years, that in gold, silver and silk embroidery and its designs in five years, stocking-making in one year, cooking in two years, mending and ironing in two years. The students entering upon these arts must be at least 14 years of age.

Girls that take the "mending course" must also take a year of geometry in order to understand the designs on fabrics; a knowledge of geometry is also imperative in embroidery. In short, the curriculum of the school includes sewing by hand and by machine on shirts and underclothes, making under vests of silk and wool, dressmaking, mending of all fabrics, lace making for use in repairing laces, hand embroidery in gold, silver and silk, machine embroidery, stocking weaving, artificial flower-making, washing, ironing and cooking. There is a course in moral and civil law, Italian language; also in domestic and commercial mathematics and business forms—this is very thorough, and includes instruction in modern languages. There is also a course in geometry applied to ornamental designing. But this list gives you no idea at all of what Signora Ribighini requires from her girls.

In both hand and machine sewing absolute perfection of all stitches is demanded and accomplished. When I tell you that in the dressmaking classes gowns and costumes are made for the Queen and the ladies of her court, you will have some idea of how complete the instruction in this department is.

The pupils in white embroidery must work on the finest lawn as well as on linen.

The making of Point Venise, Gothic point and all varieties of bobbin lace is

mastered so that fine, costly laces may be repaired so perfectly that the repaired places are not detected. At the school I have seen an Indian cashmere shawl, which forty-seven holes had been so perfectly mended by these girls, the colors matched and all, that you would scarcely believe there had been a single worn place in it.

The course in artificial flower-making begins with drawing and copying from nature. The girls make exquisite ferns, fine white lilies, heliotropes and that tiniest of all flowers, commonly known as "Infant's Breath," all as perfectly as those made in Paris.

I found the laundry classroom interesting. It sends out every day to its Roman patrons scores of shirts beautifully polished, shaped and folded; also skirts and dresses and undergarments elaborately trimmed, with all the fluting and puffing and crimping done perfectly. Every graduate from this room goes out fitted to do a laundry, and to do an exacting and critical business, but always profitable.

Near the laundry classroom there is the kitchen classroom with its scales and explanatory diagrams of the nutritive powers of meats, grains, fruits and vegetables; its ranges, its pans of shining copper and tin and dishes; its carefully graduated measuring and weighing utensils; its long polished tables of wood, glass and marble; its napery and glass and china. This classroom does a good business in sending out daintily prepared breakfasts, luncheons and dinners in complete order, or cylinders of block-tin kept hot with boiling water. The patrons are for the most part families or companies of transient visitors. The classes also cook delicacies for invalids and prepared diets ordered by physicians.

In some of the drawing classes one sees interesting work going on—reproductions of old designs from priceless bits of fabrics and laces and vestments and parchments that are centuries old, and of which there are quite enough in the school to form a valuable little museum. Several classrooms are devoted to the study of modern styles of dressmaking, each room of different grade and under its own special teacher; the first, for example, is for the simplest work on plain material, and the last is for the completion of rich garments.

In the center of each of these rooms I saw a working convenience. I have never seen elsewhere. I hardly know what to call these admirable arrangements unless I speak of them as huge baskets. They are of wood and shaped like peach baskets, sloping from the rim down to the bottom—the floor of the bottom. They are about four yards in diameter at the top. They are double down about a foot all the way round, where the two walls meet, on the outside, the outer rim standing away a foot from the inner rim. This compartment is divided into boxes, about six inches long. These boxes hold the sewing and measuring implements of the pupils. Below the boxes foot-rests are joined to the baskets, perhaps ten or twelve inches from the floor. Around the baskets are placed rush-seated chairs, one to each box and foot-rest. Here the girls sit, the garments they are at work upon resting in the basket, which is held by an arm, with glossy brown leather neatly buttoned on. The basket, foot-rest, implement box and sewing chair are all exactly the right height for comfort, speed and convenience, while the daintiness and coziness are safe from soiling and needless rumpling.

In the embroidery classroom I saw a rich, creamy square of satin, wrought with countless threads of gold, silver, bronze and silk, to show the school's difference in the study of modern styles, threads, and its variety of stitches. This square has been framed for a gift to the Empress of Japan, who is greatly interested in the Scuola Professionale. The room was full of enriched garments and superbly wrought church vestments, the work of the pupils.

I stood a long time by the great frame where the girls were working a table-cover of rich mahogany-tinted silken material, in a hundred different shadings and combinations of gold and silver, by order of Queen Margherita, for the Columbian Exposition.

In the next classroom I saw two girls absorbed over their work on some frail old beautifully-tinted, but dilapidated, fans. One was unraveling the intricate design of a torn silk mount and seeking to match the subtle colors.

The secrets of the many ancient tints and colors have by long and patient experiments been discovered at this school.

Every hue in an India shawl, every shade in an elaborate ancient fabric, can be reproduced by these girls themselves in the great, airy drying-room up another flight. The old, exquisite dyes—breaststains on silk, wools and linens, and these are carefully spoiled, so that now their supply of the subtlest tints is almost unlimited.

In the patching, darning and mending classroom I found diagonally torn cashmere, frayed silk, worn table linen and fabrics covered with holes and designs so perfectly mended that it was difficult to determine where. This is owing largely to the young mender's knowledge of geometric lines and requirements.

A WINDOW HINT FROM HOLLAND.

A Wandering Artist Finds It in a Dutch Contribution to The Times.

One day last fall, wandering in search of new sketching-ground, I came upon the tiny house of a peasant, nestled among the dunes, and was at once struck by the beauty of a window that gleamed out radiantly, the brighter perhaps, for its humble surroundings. Looking at it, I found it wonderfully simple in construction and decoration.

Twelve small panes of glass, placed in three rows, formed the lower part of the window. Above was just one large pane, the width of the four small ones and the height of two of them. This large pane was covered by a lattice of diamond-shaped openings, evidently made by an ordinary carpenter, and painted so dark a green as to be almost black. The sash and window-framing were the same color. Behind the small panes, gathered on a wooden rod, was a thin shroud of palest yellow muslin, trimmed with lace of the busy work of crocheting.

The window looked so dainty and fresh from without that I desired to see it from within, and was most hospitably received by the peasant woman, who showed me her treasures of tile and china, and a sort of top knot. All the adornments of the room centered about the window, which was its brightest spot. Above the window was a narrow ledge that held securely five plates of old delft. The plastered wall was tinted a pure bright yellow. Several rows of old white tiles were set in the wall on either side of the window framing, and met the dark green

wainscoting, that was not old English wainscoting at all, but simply a portion of the wall painted in oil and varnished, reaching to the height of the window-sill, where a dull yellowish jar of coarsest clay held a bunch of scarlet field poppies.

The color effect was perfectly beautiful, and I thought how easily some of our bald windows at home might be taken out and replaced by the glass-polishing process become necessary. In lieu of the delft, put up any decorated plates, considering always the governing color of the room. Dutch tiles would be interesting with their pictorial Bible stories, windmills and funny landscapes. In Dutch tiles these tiles can be bought for a song. Fasten a square board stained or painted the right color to the corners of the window sill large enough to hold a flower pot, in which grows an ivy or any vine that may be trained up the sides of the casement, and your color-window will be a joy to all in the house.

C. H. WHITTELEY.

PARIS POINTS.

Hints on Prevailing Fashions in the French Capital.

Midwinter Bonnets—Dress for the Elderly. You Can Make a Muff—New Idea for the Stout—A Handkerchief—Chief Cap.

Special Correspondence of The Times.
PARIS, Dec. 26.—How is it, said the wife of a famous French artist to me the other day, "that American women possess the power to dress so perfectly? The dressing of certain of your countrywomen marks to me the height of the art," and she cited an instance. "Some time since an American lady came into a salon where I was, whose dress was so elegant, so quiet and rich and perfectly appointed, that it made an ineffaceable impression upon me. Who was she? Mrs. George W. Childs of Philadelphia. I thought her quite the best dressed woman I had ever seen."

Which observation is worth quoting



Gown for elderly woman.

as a finger mark toward the promise of our future in one of the arts.

MR. WANAMAKER'S DRIVING COAT.

Our men also, it appears, who are in a position to choose, discriminate with instinctive daintiness and taste. Mr. Wanamaker has just had made in Paris a driving coat that illustrates the latest note of elegance in coaching dress. Mlle. Darland's driving coat, in the accompanying picture, will show you exactly what our Cabinet minister's is like, for both were modeled after the same pattern by the same tailor. Mlle. Darland is an actress of the Gymnase Theatre, who dresses very well. The material of Darland's is white water-proofed cloth, lined throughout with fur, and Mr. Wanamaker's is white cloth. Both are fastened with flat pearl buttons.

The skirt of Mlle. Darland's dress has openings buttoned down each side of the front, instead of a placket between, as have many other tailor-made gowns at present, and to be worn over another gown so that it can be removed, if will be, at the end of a drive, where a reception dress is needed. Coaching has become a very fashionable pastime.

For headwear on a coaching party, or wherever else a simple and serviceable bonnet is needed, cloth toques are very chic and should be easily made by the amateur. A frame, a piece of cloth of what color you will, and a bias strip of black velvet, are the materials. Lay the cloth on loosely in plaits; bring the fullness and a long corner to the front, where draw it together as if to wring it, give it a twist and tie in a knot, or else fasten with a buckle; shape the end like an ear and let it stand upward. Finish with the velvet bandeau. Bonnets are made in the same way. I have seen a charming one of scarlet cloth.

THEATER BONNETS.
But the full-dress bonnet is a different matter. It is of such stuff as dreams are made of. Its center in many cases has disappeared altogether and left nothing but a fillet with an ornament in front. Shorn of strings, rich with jewels and lace, it has become solely an ornament, a sort of top knot or brush to the coiffure. Strings have been discarded; partly because they are foreign to the idea of an ornamental headpiece and partly because they were in the way of the high collars now in vogue.

The statement is not true, which I have heard made, that young French women do not wear bonnets, but only

hats. These little headpieces are the proper and indispensable wear for all ceremonial occasions.

Some illustrations taken from Mme. Carlier's hats, which are representative in Parisian millinery, indicate the midwinter vogues. An elegant bonnet from this house is formed of a wide fillet of strung pearls, with pink velvet crushed into a rosette-like mass in the front, and a slim black pompon rising perpendicularly on either side. Another one is a soft form of black velvet, with a frill round it of cream guipure lace, which masses high in front, and is parted in the center to leave an opening for the hair, which it is now the fashion to wave and roll very high of the forehead. A humming-bird, wing stretched itself horizontally on either side, and the whole is enriched with Egyptian bijoux—that is to say, with colored stones and enamels set in oxidized silver. Very Parisian is another bonnet that has an exaggerated width given to it by an Alsatian bow of delicate black thread lace. In front of the lace, suspended to quiver and flutter with a breath, is poised a butterfly with iridescent wings.

MIDWINTER HATS.

As to the hat it is decidedly interesting, having crystallized into lines and forms full of character describable only as Parisian. It is neither small nor large, but medium in size. It has a brim of some inches which is sometimes flat and sometimes turned up fancifully against the crown, and the space it occupied is filled out to the same outline with a trimming. The effect of thus



Theater bonnet.

building out the contour is extraordinary, as I said. Parisian. Thus a hat modeled after the old Marquis pattern, from the house named above, and shown in our drawing. The brim is turned up three-cornered-wise, and the outline thus broken is filled out with a big rosette on either side. The rosettes, of a maged velvet, look like great single hollyhocks and have each an enormous jet pin thrust through for a heart. Another one, known as the "Admiral," has a tam crown and medium wide, round, flat brim, and sets back on the head. Its great feature is a bird's head and wings, set on the edge of the brim. The one shown in our picture is brown, with a golden pheasant's head and feathers, and a pink rose set coyly under the brim.

Very Parisian also is a gray felt with flat crown and the rim rolled up close to the crown on either side to the front. It has an extremely flat appearance, which is accentuated by a piece of cream guipure lace which lies flat on the top and droops a little over the front. Then a scintillous veil is added by an Alsatian bow of gray velvet stretching wing-like out on either side. An emerald ornament set exactly in the front puts the finishing touch. The rim in no case must project higher than the crown, but should be even with it to produce an effect of flatness. If you hope to imitate these bijoux do not more study the materials than the effect of the forms, as I have tried to point them out.

The newest fashion in hair is to wave the front and roll it back from the forehead. The back hair is nominally worn lower than it was, but it is inconspicuous, a mere mass of waves, and most women pin it where it is most becoming.

YOU CAN MAKE A MUFF.

Fanciful muffs of velvet to match the dress are in great vogue, and furnish the last ornamental touch to the reception toilet. These also the milliner

will furnish with the hat or the dressmaker with the gown, or whoever has the knack to fabricate, say a handkerchief case, should be able to make one of them. A strip of velvet, silk lined and wadded, shirred on each edge, if you like; one end pointed; rolled up with the pointed end outside and caught down with a bunch of flowers or a bow of lace and ribbon.



Driving coat of Mlle. Darland.

NEW IDEA FOR THE STOUT.
The dressmakers have hit on a new idea for reducing the apparent size of stout women below the belt. They have given up the old device of a pointed basque and are now making the gown in one piece, and giving some fullness to the front, they make it cross diagonally and fasten low on the side, as seen in our drawing of a reception gown for an elderly woman. This is ingenious and graceful.

For a woman past middle age, who

wants a dressy gown that yet covers neck and arms, one of the latest models is this same reception gown of black silk with lace garniture on the waist; the pointed front filled in with white satin softly draped; the sleeves with the close lower part of white satin, brocade with color, and the black puffs slashed with the brocade. Lace should be sewed in the sleeves and allowed to fall over the hands.

For old ladies there is nothing more beautiful than black velvet laid in soft



Midwinter hats.

fold. Mrs. Gladstone wore such a gown at a reception the other day, fastened with diamond buttons. Her cap was of cream guipure.

A HANDKERCHIEF CAP.

A handkerchief with a guipure lace border makes the most beautiful head dress I have ever seen on an elderly woman. It was fastened with one corner on top of the head and allowed to hang loosely.

A handsome calling dress for an elderly woman with gray hair is of gray silk, made demi-trained, with an Empire yoke jacket provided with loose puff sleeves to the elbow. This jacket is merely a deep yoke with sleeves in, made separate from the gown, and to be put on and off at pleasure. It is very convenient where one feels changes of temperature. The waist is provided with mutton leg sleeves of the silk. When the jacket is not worn a deep collar of something loose and large, that is to be thrown on or entering the house.

COLD FEET.

Suggestions as to Their Causes and Their Cures.

Contributed to The Times.

In order to understand why certain people have cold feet, and what can be done to relieve them, it is necessary first to understand why the feet are normally warm, and what keeps them so.

Heat is produced internally in the body in various ways, and the warmth of the various parts of the body is regulated to a great extent, though not entirely, by the circulation of the blood. The action of the muscles themselves produces heat. "Most of the heat, however, is produced in the internal organs."

The cooler parts of the human body must necessarily be the extremities, from their situation at a distance from the sources of heat. The warm blood comes to the extremities by means of the circulatory apparatus, and the cool blood is carried by the same means to the interior of the body to be warmed again.

It is thus easy to see that one cause of cold extremities may be some retardation of the circulation of the blood.

Any slowing up of the activity of the internal organs, the circulation remaining normal in action, is another evident reason for cold feet.

Fat is found normally all over the body. It serves principally two purposes, first as a food for the body; second, to keep the body warm. If it is deficient, that deficiency may be a cause of cold, and the feet being the furthest from the internal heat, are the first to suffer from this lack of fat. Again, fat is not always a source of heat. If the fat is too abundant and has been produced too rapidly, it may cause retardation of the circulation and a consequent coldness, so that fat people, as well as thin people, may have cold feet, although, as a rule, it is the thin people and not the fat who suffer with cold feet.

To go over the subject again; any disturbance of the circulation—by, for instance, heart trouble or lung disease, liver, intestinal and kidney diseases—may cause cold feet. A tumor of the abdomen large enough in size to press upon the blood vessels may slow the circulation, as also may tumors or growths in the legs. In the latter case one leg only might be affected, so that only one foot would be cold. Such causes as these, just mentioned are not very common ones.

More common causes are malaria, chronic drug poisoning as from arsenic, opium or mercury. These agents and other similar ones act by their depressing effect upon the organs by which activity the heat of the human system is generated.

Inability to take much exercise is a potent factor in loss of warmth.

The temperature of the feet, of course, in all these cases, because of their anatomical situation, is lowered long before the rest of the body, sometimes years before.

Exercise is a heat-producer because it stimulates the circulation, and also because the muscles themselves during activity generate heat. Persons who perspire profusely lose heat in this manner, and this taking place below the lower extremities may give rise to cold feet.

Besides all these there is still a class of cases where cold feet can only be accounted for on the ground of heredity or idiosyncrasy.

Treatment depends very much upon the cause, and before doing much in the way of treatment it is best to consider whether the trouble may not be due to some other cause, or whether the physician is competent to care for it. If there is any reason whatever to believe that such is the case it is wise to consult a doctor at once.

In home treatment for the deficiency in fat, fat-producing foods should be eaten, and some easily absorbable oil, like cod liver oil, or some other animal oil, is to be rubbed in night and morning.

For excess of fat there is little to be done except to exercise and to diet, and both should be carried out under the advice of a physician.

If the retardation of the feet alone is poor, stimulate it by means of massage and warm liniments, and keep the feet well protected with woolen

stockings snug enough to absorb the perspiration, but not tight enough to compress or constrict.

For the profuse perspiration use astringent and tonics. For the general conditions and for drug poisonings the person must be under a physician's care to expect or hope for a cure.

In those cases where the cause of the above mentioned causes are found, or where the cause has been removed, the following treatment faithfully followed has brought about good results:

The feet are to be clothed in woolen or merino stockings day and night, using a different pair for night from the pair worn during the day. Night and morning the feet are rubbed with a liniment consisting of equal parts of belladonna liniment and soap liniment, for ten minutes, then a brisk massage is given to the skin of the feet and legs extending above the knee. At bedtime the feet are put in a bath of hot mustard water for five minutes or less, then wiped dry and rubbed again with mutton tallow perfumed with any faint fragrance the patient may desire. The nightly bath may be varied by using alternately a douch to the feet of very hot and then very cold water, and so on. The object of all the applications is to stimulate the circulation of the blood and to excite the muscles to activity and thus promote warmth.

Sometimes these cases are very tedious and seemingly intractable, but with a painstaking carrying out of these directions it must be very obstinate case of cold feet that will not finally be cured.

Dr. JOSEPH BISSELL.

AXIOMS IN CAKE-MAKING.

Contributed to The Times.

Successful cake-making depends upon about twenty things:

- Proper materials.
- A correct recipe.
- Following directions explicitly.
- Accurate weights and measurements.
- Compounding the ingredients in their proper order.
- Having everything in readiness before commencing to mix the ingredients.
- Regulating the temperature of the oven according to the kind of cake made.
- Having all the ingredients at the right temperature.

Not suspending the operation of mixing until the cake is ready for the oven.

Beating much or little, according to the kind of cake, and always in one direction.

Whipping the whites of eggs to a coarse, moderately stiff froth rather than a fine stiff one.

Sifting the baking powder and flour together two or three times.

Folding the flour in carefully instead of taking strong circular strokes.

Placing in the oven as soon as the baking powder is added.

Greasing the tin with sweet lard rather than butter, and sifting a little dry flour over.

Opening and shutting the oven door very gently during the process of baking.

Not turning while in the oven if it can be avoided.

Keeping fruit over night in a warm room, dredging it thoroughly with flour and stirring it in lightly the last thing.

Lining tins for loaf-cake with oiled paper, or better yet, with pastry made of flour and water, and rolled thin.

Making the paper or paste lining of a tin for fruit cake or a loaf cake an inch higher at the sides, to support a paper cover and prevent its baking too hard.

KATHERINE B. JOHNSON.

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

The Apportionment of Money by Superintendent Seaman.

The following apportionment of county school money has been made by the County Superintendent of Schools. This apportionment is known as the county school fund. One teacher is assigned each district for every seventy census children or fraction thereof not less than twenty, and the sum of \$200 is apportioned for each teacher so assigned. The total number of teachers so assigned is 408, and the total amount apportioned is \$81,600.

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GREAT ENGINEERING.

The Greatest Line of Cable Road Ever Built.

Vast Plans for Using the Water Power of Niagara Falls—The Engineers of the United States on the Upper Amazon Waters.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The engineers and those who are applying science to commercial development are interested in some new propositions which, if they are carried out, will be of great commercial importance. Among those is the construction of a cable railroad over the Catskill Mountains. That enterprise will be completed within another year. Already the road is built up to the east side of what is called the Rip Van Winkle Mountain. It passes only a stone's throw away from the rock upon which, according to tradition, Rip spent twenty years in sleep. If the twenty years in which he slept had expired in 1892, instead of in that dim time of tradition of which Washington Irving wrote, Rip Van Winkle would on awaking have been very much surprised than he was when he opened his eyes to the alleged superhuman beings.

This cable road, while not the longest, is in some respects the most remarkable ever built. It surmounts a grade equivalent to 1800 feet in a mile, which is almost as steep as an ordinary staircase. The road is less than two miles in length, yet it has been far more difficult to build than many stretches 100 times that distance. Other railroads have put their tracks upon the cable is operated by a very powerful engine, and the cars also serve the purpose of traction, since they balance one another. It was at one time thought to be the best plan to build the railroad after the model of that one which surmounts Mt. Washington in the White Mountain region. But the engineers computed that the cable system would be cheaper, would permit a straight line up the side of the mountain instead of curves and counter-curves, and that the cars could be run much more rapidly. It takes less than ten minutes to go from the foot of the mountain to the top, and it used to take the stage coach three or four hours. The precautions which have been taken to prevent accidents are simple. If the cable should break an automatic clutch would seize a support on the track and the car is turned to a halt. It used to take all day to go from New York or Boston to the top of this favorite peak of the Catskills, but after the cable road was built last summer a company of capitalists were invited to make the journey from New York city, the idea being to make a record for time. A little less than three hours later the train left the Grand Central station, the party was at the summit of the mountain. The road will be continued so that it will descend upon the west slope of the mountain, and the engineers have done some rather complicated work to overcome the difficulties which were presented on the west side.

Capitalists and engineers as well are talking a great deal about the consummation of the vast plans for the utilization of some of the water power which has hitherto gone to waste over Niagara Falls. The scheme was proposed a few years ago when the men of money were old about investing. It had been an old story. Some engineers were very doubtful about the practicability of any plans to secure any portion of that great power. At last men connected with the project, the Vanderbilts, interested, advanced some money experimentally and were so well satisfied that the capitalization of the corporation was completed a few years ago and the great work begun. It is now announced that within a few weeks the plant will be finished, and the company will be able to furnish 45,000 horse power to the city of Buffalo, and ultimately to serve more distant cities with sufficient power to light streets and run manufacturing establishments. The development of electricity as a motive power made the completion of this Niagara project possible. The power which the great volume of water passing through the tunnel will furnish to be communicated through electric dynamos, thus making it possible to distribute this motive force over a great territory.

On the Canadian side of the river another tunnel is to be constructed, and, in addition, a separate electric plant, serving some of the Canadian cities, but chiefly to be used as a sort of duplicate for the American system. Both of the plants will be engineers say, be able to furnish power sufficient to turn the wheels of as many manufacturing establishments as can be built between the Niagara River and the city of Buffalo, and already propositions have been received from some great manufacturing establishments in different parts of the United States looking toward the abandonment of their present sites and location here. If the expectations of the engineers and the company are realized, there will be built in this vicinity the greatest electric manufacturing plant in the world. Col. Albert D. Sanborn, who is one of the most conspicuous consulting representatives of the United States some years ago, believes that a city of more than a million people, with a magnificent yearly output, will be established in this region.

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THE VANDERBILT LINES.

A Delightful Railway Journey, and How It Is Enjoyed.

The San Francisco Bulletin recently described one of the delightful railway journeys of this country in this language:

"Americans are wont to pride themselves upon being a people of great inventive genius and mechanical skill, and there is scarcely a line of industry in which they have not accomplished results that give them good ground for the claim. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the great railroads of this country producing cars and indeed whole trains for private travel equal to the private trains of the monarchs of the old world, and as palatial and replete with conveniences as to merit the term, 'hotel upon wheels.' The inconvenience and discomfort, once so prominent features of travel, are fast disappearing under the influence of ingenuity and enterprise, and in no country has a standard of excellence. In the line of car fixtures and furnishings, which obtain here, have been reached. All the resources of mechanical skill have been brought into requisition to enhance the perfection of the sleeping and dining cars in this country, the proverbial enterprise of our capitalists leading them to spend without reserve to produce the best attainable results in speed and comfort have been considered, and with the result of making a journey a positive pleasure. And nowhere in the whole field of railroad traffic has a greater perfection been reached than in the production of the North Shore Limited, which is found running without change between Chicago and New York over a line which, if it has a peer has no superior in construction and operation in the whole world.

"A brief description of the equipments of this palace on wheels will be interesting to the traveler, and a striking example of the enterprise of American capital. First after the locomotive comes the buffet library car, a large, well-lighted and splendidly furnished apartment, where we find easy chairs, desks and a library of books and periodicals. A buffet from whence may be had light lunches almost infinite variety. The tonsorial artist has his chamber, at one end of this car, and beside his thoroughly equipped apartment is a bathroom, which completes the wonders of this one car. The next are two Wagner palace sleeping cars, fitted with every luxury, and a mess hall, where the traveler is provided with a comfortable resting place as he can occupy at home. The whole train is provided with electric communication, and is heated when necessary by steam from the engine. It is a series of splendid apartments, en suite, connected by well-lighted and carpeted passages.

"If the library furnish not amusement or employment sufficient for the passenger, he may seat himself at a window and witness as beautiful a panorama of scenery as the world can furnish. In a month's time the city of Detroit, one of the most beautiful parts of Michigan, and of many beautiful towns and villages. Leaving the 'City of the Straits,' the North Shore Limited crosses over to Canada on a steel transfer steamer, from which a splendid view of the city of Detroit is obtained.

After a journey across fertile Ontario and along a road perfectly straight and level for nearly 100 miles, along which the train makes time equal to that of any in the world, the train runs close by one of the grandest sights in the continent—the Niagara Falls. A stop of five minutes is made to allow passengers to enjoy the view. From this point up the Niagara River to Buffalo, the road runs through a continual succession of orchards, and between that city and Albany a glimpse is had of all the cities which have advanced in



PERCY'S TRIP TO NEW YORK.

Slowly on the lonely height they climbed, the heavy wheels of the stage grinding into the sand, the cry of the coon and the mournful hoot of the owl the only sounds, save those from the moving stage, that broke the silence.

Percy shivered and half wished himself at home, the woods seemed so wide and lonely. Then he thought of his cousin Joe, and sat picturing the delight that he would feel when he should meet him, and the happy times that they would have together, till he almost forgot his surroundings.

"Bless me now," exclaimed the driver suddenly, "if I don't see suthin' a moving along in front of us. Wonder if it can be Injuns, or mebbe it's a wildcat."

Percy strained his eyes to peer through the gathering darkness, and he caught sight of what looked to him like two live coals of fire shining just before them on a rock by the roadside. The horses threw up their ears and in a few moments shied suddenly. What wonder, for there upon the rock was stretched at its full length, a huge wildcat, just making ready for its spring. But before he could make it one of the passengers upon the top of the coach brought his ever-ready rifle to bear upon him, and with unerring aim dispatched him. But the sudden shelling of the horses had thrown the front wheel into a deep rut, and the old coach was just ready to topple over, so as quickly as possible the passengers climbed out on the upper side, and stood around while the horses were whipped and urged forward till they had drawn it out from the deep hole where the wheel was set.

This caused some little delay, and by the time the coach stood firmly on its four wheels in the middle of the road and the passengers had taken their seats again the night had grown intensely dark, the wind was stirring all the great boughs of the forest, and overhead dark clouds had gathered, and there was the heavy muttering of thunder and sharp flashes of lightning. In a short time the storm burst upon them in all its fury, and the rain fell in torrents, and it was so dark that the driver could not even see his horses, only as the bright flashes of lightning revealed them, so he gave them full rein and did not attempt to guide them, but it was 10 o'clock before they reached the wayside station where they were to halt for the night, and the light gleaming from the tavern window was a welcome sight to our travelers.

That was a fearful storm, and great quantities of rain fell. Morning broke dull and gray, the rain still falling, although the thunder had ceased. Percy awakened early and was soon dressed and down stairs. In the "bar-room," he found the driver sitting disconsolately watching the clouds and the rain pattering against the small window panes.

"Will we get off right after breakfast?" inquired Percy, after he had made an anxious survey from the window.

"Nary a bit of it," replied the driver, "for the blamed old bridge is gone, and the stream is so high we should be swept away like egg shells if we tempted to cross it. It's mighty ornarin when we do get away of this sort of weather keep on."

Percy gave a sigh of boyish despair, as he inquired, "How are we ever to pass the time here, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, if the rain holds up a little, by and by, you might go hunting with the tavern-keeper's boys. Mighty fine game round here, and the boys are nice youngsters as can be found anywhere. You'd like that?"

"Yes," replied Percy, "if we have to stay here."

"There's nothing else to be done till the stream goes down enough for us to ford it, which won't be today, you may be sure."

One by one the passengers put in an appearance in the breakfast-room, a long low room with three windows, against which the rain splashed drearily, and here it was that Percy met the boys of whom the driver had spoken; bright, honest looking boys they were, a little older than himself, and with whom he soon struck up a friendly acquaintance. Charles and Tom Perkins were their names, and they told Percy all about the splendid hunting to be had in the vicinity, and the Indian camp a mile away, and it was decided if the rain ceased a little, that they should go out together.

About 11 the rain ceased falling, and off they started for the Indian camp, which lay across a broad, green mountain meadow, just upon the edge of the woods.

What a revelation that was to Percy; the brown copper-colored faces; the rude, conical shaped bark wigwags, with a low door-like entrance upon one side, and a hole in the center at the top for the smoke to escape, and several Indian boys about his own age, straight as an arrow, with long black hair, and a little arrow in their shoulders, and only half clad, with eyes as keen and bright as an eagle's.

Charlie and Tom Perkins were no strangers to them, and the Indian boys had picked up enough English from them to converse readily. They were very friendly with Percy, and when he gave each of them a shining silver shilling and a couple of bright brass buttons their friendship was fully won.

"Let's go hunting," said Charlie, to which they readily assented, each taking with him a bundle of arrows and a finely formed bow.

Away they went, plunging into the deep wood, where the leaves were still dripping with moisture, and the earth was soft from the rains. Pretty soon they espied tracks, and the young Indians led the way till they came in sight of a small herd of deer. Noiselessly they moved forward till within a short distance of them. Then the Indians let fly their sharp-pointed arrows, the boys at the same time firing their guns, and two of the deer fell wounded where they had stood, while the frightened herd scattered in every direction to make their escape. It was not long before the wounded deer were dispatched, and a number of squirrels killed. How those Indian boys could run! They were as fleet as an arrow in its flight, and as agile as the pretty tree squirrels that climbed and dived the branches of the beech and

spruce, till Percy was full of delight and admiration in watching them. They went back to the station laden with game. The clouds had all disappeared, the sun shone its brightest, and there was a grand concert of birds amid the boughs, and the travelers whom the rain had detained, all brought out their wooden chairs and there they sat, before the rude building, enjoying the sunshine and the bird song, until the call for supper came, and the old tin horn sent out its echoes among all the hills, as the good wife blew it to call home the "hands," who were in the field, to supper.

Next morning the waters of the noisy, brawling mountain stream had fallen sufficiently for the stage to go on its way, and in a short time it had dropped down into the lowlands, where were some houses and cultivated fields, but Percy met with no further adventures before reaching New York, where he was received by his Cousin Joe and good Uncle Ben, and was given such a welcome greeting that he at once felt almost as much at home with them as in his own father's house.

He is now an old man of 80 years, and in a single day he can go by rail as great a distance as he was a week in traveling in the old stage coach, and he says to his grand children:

"Times have changed since my young days, boys, and it is a wonderful age in which we live. Be proud of your country, my children, for now it is a great land, stretching from ocean to ocean, with civilization everywhere, with great cities to be found all along the way from our Atlantic borders to the Golden Gate, with long lines of railroads, where were once only Indian trails amid unbroken wildernesses, and with lines of telegraph, so that we of the East can talk with those of the West, speaking across the continent. You should be glad, my children, to live in times like these."

SHORTHAND.

ITS PRESENT POSITION STATED BY ISAAC PITMAN.

The Father of Modern Shorthand.

Contributed to The Times.

When the history of the intellectual activity of the century is now drawing to its close is written, the general use of shorthand in the present day will merit an important place in the story. The question is sometimes asked, "What is the cause of this universal employment of shorthand?" The seed that has produced the present crop of phonographers was deposited in the public mind in 1837, by the publication of a little quarto book entitled "Stenographic Sound-hand" by Isaac Pitman. On the issue of the second edition, 1840, it was entitled "Phonography." In America it is known as "Isaac Pitman's Shorthand," in order to distinguish it from altered presentations of the system which are published there.

How phonography came to be invented is often told. It owes its origin to his desire to have a "time-saving art," which, previous to 1837, was used only by a few parliamentary and law-court reporters and a stray student here and there. The employment of the art in commercial and professional life was unknown. A few high-priced scribes on shorthand were to be had, but their price was not the main obstacle to the practice of the art. The obstacle lay in the systems themselves. They were mainly based on the inefficient English alphabet and the present corrupt orthography of the English language. The deficiency of the common alphabet becomes intensified in any system of stenography which seeks to represent the twenty-four consonants, twelve vowels, and five diphthongs of the English language with twenty-six shorthand characters.

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Phonography, as its name implies, introduced the phonetic principle into the art of shorthand by providing an enlarged alphabet, which contained a simple sign for every consonant, vowel and diphthong sound in the language. At the outset I personally taught and lectured on the system in various parts of England and Scotland, but this work was soon taken up by others, who lectured and taught with enthusiasm and success.

This is an age of practical utilization of discoveries and inventions, and phonography has taken its place among labor-saving arts. The Jubilee of Phonography celebrated in London in 1887, emphasized this fact, and by the attention which it attracted to the art led to the general adoption of phonography as an educational subject in the schools of England and America, and in those educational establishments on the Continent, by the Scotch and the English. Shorthand is now being taught in England and America as a school subject to all classes of scholars, from the elementary schools promoted by the State to the high schools, and from evening classes supported by the government or societies, to business colleges.

It has been estimated that there are at present half a million writers of Pitman's shorthand in English-speaking countries, but this is probably an underestimate. Of the first instruction book in phonography, 1,750,000 copies have been circulated, and we assume that only one-third of the purchasers of this book had the perseverance to master the system, the number of writers would exceed 500,000. In England, Australia and Tasmania the system is written as first presented in my book, and by professional writers, as well as amateurs, can read each other's notes and correspondence. These phonographers in the United States who write one of the half dozen alterations of my systems do not enjoy this advantage. One striking result of this, however, be noted, namely, the comparative scarcity in America of literature printed in shorthand characters. In England we have weekly and monthly periodicals, and a library of standard works, from the Bible to "Pickwick," printed in shorthand, which all writers of my system can read.

My investigation has shown that 98 per cent of commercial shorthand

writers in England use my system. The percentage among reporters for the press is: In America, 97; Australia, 98; Great Britain, 98. There are not wanting indications that in the future phonography will be adapted to the principal tongues of the world. Editions have been published for the following languages: Welsh, French, Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish, Hindustani, Chinese, Japanese and Malay. I have said enough to indicate that the future of phonography is likely to be even more remarkable than its past.

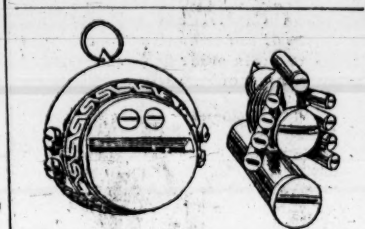
THE MUSICAL PIGEONS OF PEKIN.

By Ernest Martin.

Contributed to The Times.

When the traveler visits Pekin for the first time he is struck by a strange music that seems to be upon the air. It approaches, retreats, and then dies away. After some moments it will be repeated. Looking upward at the instant when the ariel orchestra is at its loudest, there appears a light cloud, whose tint shows against the blue of the sky. The cloud approaches and is seen to be a flock of pigeons, each wheel and circle, and finally settle upon the eaves of the house to which they belong.

The music ceases, and the traveler is convinced that the birds are the musicians, but he is puzzled as to their instruments and the poetic rising and falling music is produced. The instrument is called a Chao-tse, the word Chao meaning whistling, and the tse signifying mechanical. A Chao-tse is a mechanical whistle. The form of the



The instrument and how it is attached to the pigeon.

Little machine varies according to the material from which it is composed. Some are made of reeds, placed together in the form of pipes, such as Pan played, and others are made of small gourds. At the extremity of each, or on the face of the gourd, is placed a whistle. The whole instrument must be light enough for the bird to experience no difficulty in flying. It is fastened to him by means of a thin strip of wood, which goes between the two central tail feathers. A small ring is attached to this light stick thrust through it. This holds the machine firmly. The whistling is varied by the way in which the air penetrates, and the force is proportioned to the rapidity of flight. The notes vary according to the dimensions of the reeds or gourds. We reproduce two species of these instruments, which the engraving represents a little reduced in figure 1.

They do not weigh more than a fraction of an ounce. Figure 2 shows the appearance of one of the reed whistles fixed to the tail of a pigeon. But what is the use of this Chao-tse? Is it simply a fantastic idea, artistic or useful? It combines all of these qualities. It is not an ancient institution. It was not in existence when Pekin was a great and superb city, well governed. It is difficult to give the precise date when the Chao-tse was first used, but it is certainly now in a most deplorable condition. Mr. Whyte has said that it is the dirtiest, the most poverty-stricken and miserable city in the world, and after one has lived there for several years he has great respect for Mr. Whyte's judgment.

There is no sewerage system, and the inhabitants have adopted the custom of the Mussulman villages and left this service to the birds of prey which abound in the country about Pekin.

The falcon, the eagle, the sparrow-hawk of Stephenson, and the Buteo poliocephalus take up all the animal and vegetable refuse of the city. These are very destructive to all domestic fowls, particularly the pigeons, which are very dear to the Chinese. They cannot kill the birds of prey, as they are so necessary. It is cruel to condemn the poor pigeons, so the Chinese have constructed the Chao-tse, which frightens their enemies and allows the pigeons to fly about in peace. All people have their superstitions, and the Chinese have more than most. Some of them are grotesque, some are childish; the Chao-tse is among those that are charming.

As a people they love sound. They imagine that they hear in the clang of the gongs and the clocks which they set in motion on their holidays the voices of their ancestors. The sounds of these little instruments which they attach to the tails of pigeons translate to them mysterious messages from Emperors past dynasties. The Chao-tse is the most poetic thing in the capital of the celestial empire.

A Youngster's Costly Toy.

Chief Smith, of the Department of Transportation Exhibits, has arranged for an exhibit of the smallest and most unique railroad system in the world. This system is the property of Daniel Cox, the young son of E. B. Cox of Reading, Pa. It is a perfect miniature, and will be exhibited at the fair just as it is now in actual operation on the farm of the father of its young owner. Master Cox will be in charge of the exhibit while it is here.

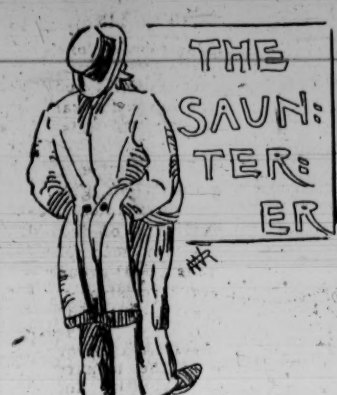
The gauge of the track for this wonderful system is nine inches. There are 20 and 70 cent models, and complete in every detail. Each engine draws a train of five cars and each car is built to carry two passengers. The locomotives and cars are equipped with air brakes. A rate of speed of ten miles per hour can be attained, and the train can be stopped in less distance than its own length. The cars and locomotives are built on the scale of one-sixth the full size.

Space for the exhibit will be provided in the transportation annex. The toy, if it may be so called, cost, complete, about eighty thousand dollars.

THAT SLIGHT cold, of which you think so little, may lead to serious trouble with the lungs. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best known remedy for cough, croup, bronchitis, incipient consumption and all other throat and lung diseases.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Colton, N. W. Management: strictly first-class. T. J. Habbell & Son, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers. Cesar & Co., 538 S. Spring St. Open day and night. Telephone 1093.



I saw an Indian woman the other day in one of our outlying towns weaving one of those quaint Indian baskets with which we are familiar. She was old and wrinkled, her face furrowed by time and browned by the semi-tropic suns of many summers. She was to me the relic of a dead and vanished past, who had no part whatever in the new and progressive life of today. Pleased as a child was she with the few coins I gave her, and eager to show me how her work was done. Once she tried to smile on me, and the ugly old face brightened and softened, mellowed by its sentiment of kindness. What a story of long years of ignorance and poverty was written on every lineament. What barbarians we are at foundation, and how much we owe to Christianization that we are what we are.

I was out the other morning among the hills, covered now with green grasses. The mellow sunlight fell upon them, warm and golden; the winds were as soft as the breath of a mother's lullaby; the birds twittered among the boughs of the leaf-laden trees, and all nature was as fair and beautiful as if it were May. I went home and the carrier of news, a letter from the East, which said: "We are having good winter weather, with plenty of fine sleighing. Mercury 19° below zero. Some difference between this and the weather at Los Angeles, I suppose?" I should think there was, I mentally ejaculated.

And now the mercury stands at 28° and 32° below zero at some points in the New England and Middle States. Who of us would live in such a frost-bound land? If those ice-bound prisoners of the effete East only knew more of the glorious, sun-filled winter climate of California, there would be a bigger rush today, in proportion to the population, than there was in those long ago days when gold was first discovered here, and California was a vast empty empire, with undreamed-of possibilities hidden in its soil, richer by far than all its mines of gold and silver. How then, would the idea have been sneered at, of planting orchards and vineyards in these far southern "cow counties" of the State. How wild the hope would have been deemed of bountiful harvests of golden fruits and sun-warmed and wine-filled grapes of cities big and prosperous, reaching out their iron arms and clasping the riches of commerce and the vast inflowing tide of immigration.

Marvelous the change, and yet we are standing upon the very threshold of our growth, with our eyes not half opened yet to the grandeur and greatness of our future that is to be.

Now that Los Angeles has at last awakened to the fact that she has the magnificent area for a park, and so diversified, and presenting such possibilities for development and beauty, is she going to rest content with what has been done in the way of improvements within its limits without demanding more? Los Angeles is far behind other cities of the country of no greater importance in the matter of parks. We should wake up to our necessities in this regard, and the public voice should be for more money for park improvements. Elysian Park is not to be scoffed at. It has advantages such as few parks possess anywhere—abundance of water; unparalleled scenic beauty; ever-varying landscape; sunny nooks where all tropical charms may be nursed; a superb view of the city and the business of its brightness; hillsides and cañons inviting forest growth; beautiful opening vistas between the hills, and visions of the most fertile land that the sun ever shone upon, stretching from the sea to the sierras.

A gentleman, who has visited all the great parks of European cities, and the finest parks of our own country, visited Los Angeles a couple of weeks or so ago and was driven over our new park boulevard, and he unhesitatingly pronounced the possibilities of Elysian Park greater than those of any other park that he had ever visited. The first great essential, the boulevard, has been built, and thousands of trees have been planted, and now let the good work go on till we have a park that shall be the glory and pride of this section, and that shall far outlive any upon this Coast.

THE SHINING SILVER SOUVENIR.

The First Lot of Coins Exhausted—More Being Ordered.

These unique coins can be obtained by anybody through THE TIMES, we having made arrangements with the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for a third supply, which is expected daily. Their invaluable cash price is ONE DOLLAR EACH. We do not sell them outright, but they will be distributed only as premiums to subscribers of THE TIMES, both new and old, on the terms below. With one quarterly subscription to the DAILY TIMES delivered by carrier, \$2.55, and 70 cents additional—\$3.25 in all—one souvenir coin will be given. With one six-months' subscription to the daily delivered by carrier, \$5.00, and 50 cents additional—\$5.50 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly subscription to the daily delivered by carrier, \$10.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, \$1.30, and 70 cents additional—\$2.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With three yearly subscriptions to the weekly and \$4.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

With one quarterly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES, \$2.25, and 75 cents additional—\$3.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one six-months' subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$5.50, and 50 cents additional—\$6.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly subscription to the DAILY TIMES and \$9.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

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With one quarterly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES, \$2.25, and 75 cents additional—\$3.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one six-months' subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$5.50, and 50 cents additional—\$6.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

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With one quarterly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES, \$2.25, and 75 cents additional—\$3.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

LAY SERMONS.

It seems strange, when we consider it, that the great mass of people do not more fully realize what civilization owes to the religion of Jesus Christ, and to the idea of a personal God, to whom we are morally accountable for the acts of our lives.

The civilization of today would not be a possible thing were it not for this same religion of the meek and lowly Jesus, for in this is cradled our recognition of human equality and individual sovereignty and citizenship. What heathen polity ever gave such broad recognition to these fundamental principles of free government, or opened so wide the door for human advancement and happiness? What other religious system ever so emphasized the teaching that love to God and love to men should be the great underlying principles of human action, and that they are the true secret of highest happiness?

And yet how many there are who do not profess any personal interest in this divine teaching, and who accept all the blessings which it affords them as a matter of course, as the natural result of human progress, never stopping to consider what is the cause of this upward tendency of the race; what it is that gives us enlightened government and personal freedom, and who accept all the blessings which it affords them as a matter of course, as the natural result of human progress, never stopping to consider what is the cause of this upward tendency of the race; what it is that gives us enlightened government and personal freedom, and who accept all the blessings which it affords them as a matter of course, as the natural result of human progress, never stopping to consider what is the cause of this upward tendency of the race; what it is that gives us enlightened government and personal freedom, and who accept all the blessings which it affords them as a matter of course, as the natural result of human progress, never stopping to consider what is the cause of this upward tendency of the race; 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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

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The Situation at Sacramento.

The situation at Sacramento is peculiar, interesting, and somewhat critical. The Populists, as all know, will hold the balance of power in the joint convention. What will they do? They have their own candidate, Cator, and he professes to believe that he will be elected Senator. This is upon the theory that the Populists, by standing out until the crack of doom, or for a shorter period, will be able to force a concentration upon their man of enough members of the two old parties to effect an election. On the other hand, there are those who believe that if the Populists persist in adhering to the first-last-and-all-the-time tactics they can only succeed in causing a deadlock and defeating an election; in which event, after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor would have the power to appoint, and he would appoint a Republican.

Yet another theory is that there is a dark horse in the background, in the person of Judge R. M. Widney, and that it is he and not Stephen M. White who is going to be the Senator. The way in which the believers in this anticipated outcome figure it out is that the Populists can, without sacrifice, go to Widney, on the ground that his peculiar financial views just fit their case; and having gone over to him, they argue that the Republicans would do likewise, because they would to a man necessarily prefer Widney to any Democrat. The Republicans and Populists, voting solidly for Widney, could elect him. There are those who profess to believe that such an outcome is not only probable but next to certain, and that, at the proper time, the necessary orders to bring about this coalition will be issued from headquarters at Indianapolis.

We give these ideas for what they are worth, and as part of the current Senatorial speculations. The more probable view, however, and the one entertained by men high in the councils of Stephen M. White, is that the Republicans will never go to Cator; that the Populists will never go to a Republican; that there will be no deadlock, and that White will win early in the contest. This is upon the hypothesis that to the fifty-nine straight Democrats enough Populists (two) will readily be added, when the time comes, to accomplish White's election; and that, even in the improbable event of two or three of the Democrats standing out against the Los Angeles candidate, enough Populists will be found to take their places and neutralize their votes.

It is true that the national policy of the new party in the various Senatorial contests throughout the country is for its legislative members to hang together, refuse to coalesce with either of the old parties, and to make a distinctive record for the new party by voting for some Populist for Senator. Such may even be the instructions sent out from Populist headquarters in Indianapolis to Sacramento. Still, it is known that several of the Populist members of the present Legislature are practically—though they may not be openly—committed to Mr. White. We think the whole pack of them lean more in that direction than toward any Republican. Marlon Cannon, the Populist freak of this Congressional district, is on the ground at the capital, working to hold the faithful in line for the man who did so much to secure his own (Cannon's) nomination, and without whose aid he never could have been elected to Congress.

The situation is outlined this morning in a dispatch from Sacramento, as follows: Judge Widney believes that the Republicans will hold no caucus, but will divide their votes between De Young, Felton, Perkins and himself. The Populist leader declares that his men will stay with Cator to the last, this being Gen. Weaver's advice. Others say Cator cannot hold his men together for more than a few ballots. Stephen M. White declares there is no combination that can defeat him. It is expected that White will get sixty votes on the first ballot; Cator will get the eight Populists; Carson will vote for a San Diego man, and the Republicans will, as aforesaid, divide their strength between De Young, Perkins, Felton and Widney. Esteé also probably getting a few votes. On the second or third ballot several Populists are expected to go for White, and elect him. Failing this, it is believed that the Republicans will go into caucus, and either disintegrate their forces or deadlock proceedings until the

end of the session, so that the Governor may appoint.

The Times reiterates its advice that it is the first and manifest duty of all the Republican legislators to use every endeavor and take advantage of every possible combination that may promise the election of a Republican Senator, but that, failing in this, enough of them—from the South, certainly—should cast their votes for Stephen M. White to secure his election in preference to standing aloof, and permitting the office to go to any other Democrat, or to Cator, the Populist.

Our Future.

The present winter is one of great severity throughout nearly all the sections of country lying to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains. Heavy gales, deep snows, impeding all kinds of traffic, with a degree of cold that we can hardly contemplate, even at this distance, without a shiver, are the prominent features of the season there. Such a winter will have a telling effect upon the old, the feeble and the poor who lack the comforts and necessities of life. Physicians assert that following a winter of extreme rigor, the death rate, especially among these classes, is largely increased. Feeble vitality easily succumbs to the effects of this severe temperature, and the very foundations of life are sapped by it. Think of fireless hearths with the mercury twenty, twenty-eight and thirty-two degrees below zero; of famishing wretches contending with such cold. The resultant suffering is beyond the power of words to express.

But the rich suffer also, and add also their quota of victims to the harvest which death reaps with the coming of spring. That within furnace-heated houses, breathing a burnt-out and vitiated atmosphere, which poisons the blood, and destroys the power of withstanding sickness, they fall an easy prey to any disease of a virulent character which may attack them and help to swell the ratio of mortality.

Californians who have long enjoyed the blessings of our equable climate, with its freedom from the extremes of heat and cold, and its large proportion of clear and sunny weather, have become so accustomed to this condition of things that they accept it as a matter of course, without giving much thought to how greatly it enhances the pleasure of living, and detracts from the amount of human suffering. Poverty here has not half the ills to face that it encounters in a climate where the mercury falls many degrees below freezing point. Where the marvelous wealth of sunshine furnishes almost heat enough for comfort without other fuel, the scanty purse is not taxed so heavily for fires, and its contents can go to supply other needs, and thus, more than any other section of country is California the poor man's paradise.

It is essential only that our climatic conditions be more generally appreciated and the possibilities of our soil more fully understood, in order that we may see a largely increased and desirable immigration into our State. People of wealth desire to live where they can get the greatest comfort out of life, and thousands all through the Eastern States are turning inquiring glances in this direction, and there is not, perhaps, another section in the whole country whose name is so frequently upon the lips of the people upon our Atlantic borders as is that of Southern California.

Aside from the possibilities of growth which we possess, there is another thing that is worthy of consideration. In a climate like ours, where a life out of doors may be enjoyed almost every day of the year, we may naturally expect a better physical development than under other less favorable conditions, and with our constantly growing knowledge of applied science, of the laws that govern health, California, with her favorable climatic conditions, may yet produce a more perfect physical type of American, one more intellectually alert and vigorous, than our civilization has yet seen. Everything is favorable to such results, and as our wealth increases, and our population is reinforced by the best blood of the East, as our institutions of learning are multiplied and all the forces of modern civilization are brought to bear upon our improvement, we may hope to see the children, nursed here in the lap of nature, grow up to manhood and womanhood the embodiment of the grandest type of physical development and intellectual advancement known to the civilization of today.

The confession of Charles de Lesseps appears to be a straightforward one. Leeches and blackmatters fastened themselves on the canal enterprise from an early date, and the anxiety of de Lesseps to see the canal finished led him to buy off their opposition. The Panama Canal is the colossal failure of the age.

TYPHUS FEVER is killing many people in New York. Our big cities should have a thorough cleansing between now and spring.

The Idaho diamond fields have proved to be worthless, or nearly so, and the rush to them has ceased.

The Reversion of the Yosemite.

California is proud of Yosemite and its monumental grandeur. It is of interest to the whole country, for it is a creation so unique, so sublime and harmoniously beautiful that it at once appeals to our highest sentiments of admiration. That the valley has not been properly cared for by the hands of its various commissioners is a self-evident fact. It has fallen to the care of men who were not experts and who understood but little of the harmonious relations of the various parts to the great whole. It would be impossible to destroy or deface the colossal grandeur of its walls, but the work of unskilled woodmen may be seen upon the beautiful floor of the valley, amid its magnificent groves of trees, and its green undulating meadows. Here is where the educated eye of the landscape gardener is needed instead of the brawn of the unskilled workman.

Attention is called to this subject in a thoughtful paper which appears in the January Century, in which the writer deplors the fact that this beautiful valley—the wonderland of the continent, has fallen into the clutch of a ring, who are actuated by greed, rather than a love for the preservation of its many charms, and further that those appointed to its supervision have not been skilled foresters, as they should have been, who were capable of thoroughly understanding the work of improvement which should be done.

In view of the mismanagement of this domain by the various commissioners appointed by the State, mismanagement arising from lack of knowledge rather than other causes, and the extended and powerful influence of existing rings, who long have virtually had control of it, its reversion is urged, that its management may be placed in the hands of the General Government, and the power of the rings, who now so largely dominate it, may be broken.

There should be no false pride on the part of Californians in this matter, but we should consent to whatever course will place the valley in the wisest hands, and make it of the most value to the people. As, says the writer above quoted, "Eternal vigilance is the price of public parks," and they cannot be created or improved without intelligent handling by men who are capable of understanding just what assistance nature needs from art in bringing about the work of perfection. As regards the Yosemite Valley, it is evident that the great State of California has failed in its trust in not appointing expert foresters and engineers as its commissioners, and also in permitting it to fall so largely into the control of resident rings, who have made it a business to fleece the visitor and tourist everywhere within its domain.

If the State will not right these wrongs, let the General Government try its hand at the work of correction, that the acts of ignorant mutilation may be stopped and the public relieved of many of the annoyances to which they are now subjected in visiting the valley.

Indignation in Pomona.

Complaint comes from Pomona county divisionists that some of its injudicious friends are injuring the cause by their unwise and abusive championship. Particularly is it asserted that a local weekly of that place, edited by J. Wason, is rapidly making enemies for the division movement. All moderate and sensible citizens of Pomona recognize the truth that the dismemberment of Los Angeles county is a serious and important undertaking, to which it is perfectly natural that a great body of her citizens should be opposed; and the advocates of division know also that they can accomplish nothing by spiteful tactics, venomous abuse and boycotting. They are therefore strongly opposed to Wason's outgivings; in short, to quote the stereotyped formula of the late unlamented Trombone, Wason's course "is generally condemned" in Pomona. His motives are perfectly well understood. He is a chronic office-seeker, who failed in Arizona, migrated to China (where he was a penny-a-liner at something less than a penny a day), failed there, and finally alighted, buzzard-like, on a dry limb in Pomona, where he is now perched, looking for carrion. He is, according to those of his neighbors who are "onto" him, notoriously seeking office in the proposed new county, and that is the measure of the man. When Pomona, with troubled countenance, looks upon Wason, she simply groans and exclaims, "I could win if it were not for such creatures as this moldy and preposterous person!"

There is likely to be bloodshed over section 36, near Pomona, the unauthorized sale of which by the State was recently described in THE TIMES. Those persons who are seeking to dispossess the present occupants by force would do better to go a little slow. It is estimated that \$200,000 has been spent in improvements on this tract by the innocent purchasers.

It is proposed to plant shade trees along the sidewalks around the Court-house. Such trees would make a tasteful fringe to the stately pile, and, in summer, cast a grateful shade.

SIXTY-NINE above zero was our record yesterday. Some difference between that and thirty-two below, which falls to the lot of the frost-bitten dwellers at the East.

There's anything White about the Democratic party, it will be the possible Senator for this State.

SEMI-TROPIC WINTER.

A tall garland grows with my door, Its scented breath is sweet as any rose; The robins love it, for they often close Their wings upon its leafy emerald floor, Staying their flight, and then such songs they pour.

That one would dream the air were filled With song Which the winds breathe, and everything along Their pathway caught and sang it o'er again.

Until Night came with its low voices, When Sounds fall asleep upon her starlit breast, And gentle Silence nurses them to rest.

ELMA A. OTIS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A resident of Parsons, Kan., Capt. W. W. Cranston, lately received a medal of honor voted by Congress for distinguished services at the battle of Chancellorsville May 2, 1863.

John L. Stoddard, the well-known lecturer, with Messrs. Burditt and North, the managers of his lecture tours, is now traveling in India, and will leave Delhi for Calcutta about January 18.

Frank Vincent, who has left Colombia to continue his explorations in Africa, has already traveled over three hundred thousand miles, and though he has had many narrow escapes, he never had a serious accident.

Charles Dudley Warner, has been elected honorary vice-president of the Egyptian exploration fund—the only honorary officer of the fund—a special honor that was enjoyed in succession by James Russell Lowell and George William Curtis.

John Lister of Passaic Falls, N. J., figures as the oldest active bicyclist in the country. He is over 60, a veteran of the war, and once rode 180 miles on his machine in two days. Since last January he has covered nearly four thousand miles.

Ex-Senator Ingalls has discarded the slouch hat for a somewhat antique plug, the flaming red necktie has been replaced by one of more decorous black, and hanging loosely about his shaven form is a cape of a lighter color, with a suspicion of the ready made in its appearance.

A Pittsburgher, Mayor Kerbey, recently completed a journey across the South American continent, the route extending from Para on the eastern side up through the Amazon River basin in steamer and canoe, and thence by mule over the Andes in Peru. He is said to be the first American or European to make such a trip.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The Empress of Austria is reported to be the best royal housekeeper in Europe. The richest woman in the world, Donna Isadora Cossino of South America, from her coal mines alone is said to have an income of \$80,000 per month. She has been a widow for ten years.

Admiral Sir John, Vienna Englishman offered \$3000 for a single kiss from the Marchioness Pallavicini. He got it and plunked down a thousand-pound Bank of England note to pay for it.

M. Clemenceau is the hero of a hundred fights and never lost a drop of gore. His adversaries, however, also boast that they have lost precious few drops. But they can mutually exhibit very much scarred-up characters.

Mr. Gladstone, within the most exclusive official circles in the English government, is known as plain "Mr. G." Thus John Morley will tell Sir William Harcourt what "Mr. G." thinks about it. It is generally understood that what "Mr. G." says goes.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany decorated the family Christmas trees this year with their own hands. The festivities were held in the new palace at Potsdam. The trees, loaded with all the beautiful decorations such as one sees in no country but Germany, will be sent to the hospitals of Berlin.

CURRENT HUMOR.

"Yes," assented Mrs. Smith, "she has a pretty face, but I think that it has a rather sad expression about it. That's because her complexion is enameled." (Buffalo Express.)

Tom Kexes. Have you given up the idea of taking singing lessons? Carrie d'Alto. Yes. I found it would take me three years to learn to sing as well as I thought I sang already. (Life.)

Unwelcome Suitor. That's a lovely song! It always carries me away. She. If I had known how much pleasure it could give me both I should have sung it earlier in the evening. (Brooklyn Life.)

Indignant Father. Why, my dear, you had a party last month. How often do you wish to entertain your friends? Daughter. This one is not to entertain my friends, papa, but to snub my enemies. (Brooklyn Life.)

Mrs. Excuse-Ton. My dear, did you mail my excuses to that odious Mrs. Parvenu, as I asked you? Mr. Excuse-Ton. No, my darling; I met Parvenu on the street and gave him the lie direct. (Baltimore American.)

Mamma (reprovingly, Sunday). You told me you were going to play church. Little Dick. Yes'm. Then I'd like to know what all this loud laughing is about. O, that's Dot and me. We're the choir. (Good Evening.)

He (angrily). My dear, I think that you have forgotten what you promised me at the altar. She. No, I haven't forgotten it. I didn't pay any attention to it. I was trying to remember what you promised me. (New York Herald.)

WOMAN'S WORLD.

There are 37,000 women telegraph operators in the United States, it is said, and the number is rapidly increasing. This does not, of course, include women who live on tick in other ways.

The Rev. Ellen Kunkle, the first woman in Ohio (if not in the United States) to perform the marriage service, was herself married a few days ago, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mattie Mumma. Both women belong to the United Brethren Church.

Probably the only woman customs broker in this or any other country is Miss Hulda Graser of Cincinnati. She is only 21 years old, and at her father's death, a year or so ago, she decided to continue his business. She made the acquaintance of her father's old patrons, and now, after a hard struggle, controls a large and profitable business.

Princess Margaret of Prussia will be married standing on an interesting bit of carpet. It was wrought by her mother, the Empress Frederick, and upon it knelt all the children of the household when they were confirmed. The Emperor, his brother, Prince Henry, and the three elder princesses all made the carpet.

Hulda Friedrichs has the honor of being the first lady taken upon the regular staff of a London paper. Although of German nationality, she can both write and speak English fluently, and knows both English and French sufficiently well to act as special correspondent in St. Petersburg or Paris in need. Miss Friedrichs joined the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette when Mr. Stead was its editor.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

The following special issues of THE TIMES, filled with fresh and reliable information about the country, are for sale at this office:

THE COLUMBIAN NUMBER, 28 pages, illustrated. Price, 10 cents. A matchless paper.

THE SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR for the close of the year (December 31, 1892), 12 pages, containing, among other valuable special matter, "The Land We Live In" (Southern California epitomized). Price, 5 cents.

These special numbers contain all the features of the best holiday issues, and are intended to answer every requirement of distant readers seeking information about the country. They are especially well suited to the purpose of residents for mail-friends abroad. Send 15 cents for the two, and they will be mailed to any address given. They will prove to be misnomers among the tribes beyond the border.

A Rescued Crew. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The pilot boat Edward Cooper, No. 20, of New York, which was reported as missing, was lost December 18 about four hundred and thirty miles from Sandy Hook. The Dutch steamer La Campanie, which arrived this morning from Amsterdam, brought the crew of the missing pilot boat.

IN THE FATHERLAND

The Army Bill Again the All-absorbing Topic.

Caprivi's Opponents Staggered by His Display of Strength.

Indications That the Chancellor Will Carry His Point.

Another Little Speech of the Kaiser Which is Causing Comment—"I Will Crush Those Who Oppose Me" His Words.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] When the holiday season came to an end public attention was again turned to the Army Bill. No measure of recent years affects so closely the home life of the German people, for should the Reichstag reject it and Chancellor von Caprivi carry out his threat and insist upon the full three years of service in the army it will mean much to young men who are the main, and in many cases the sole, support of sisters and widowed mothers. The Reichstag will resume its sittings on Monday. The committee of the house to which was referred the Army Bill, will meet on Wednesday. Chancellor von Caprivi has requested the president of the committee to expedite deliberations in order not to retard the final decision of the Reichstag. The Chancellor having nothing more to tell, the committee ought to report promptly, but members representing the Clerical party remain in a state of indecision, expecting the Chancellor to offer an inducement that will suffice their surrender when they are called upon to face their constituents. None of those within the inner political circles believe that the Chancellor has committed himself. The utmost length to which he has gone is believed to be promised to leave to the government supporters to take an independent course when the center party gets remote chance of dividing the Reichstag on the Jesuit question.

In his private dealings with the leaders of the several parties the Chancellor is displaying much tact, and his course of action is such as to elicit the admiration even of his adversaries. Nothing is heard of the Chancellor's retirement from office. His position with the Emperor is stronger than ever and his development of personal resources, finesse and audacity staggers his opponents, who are becoming weaker under apprehension that the bill will be passed without single concession of importance being made by the government.

The opposition papers are trying to raise a popular storm over the Emperor's recent use of the phrase, "I will crush (zerbrechen) those who oppose me." The Freisinnige press assumes that the words meant that the Emperor intends to override the vote of the Reichstag, should it be hostile to the Army Bill, by a resort to the application of an article of the German constitution by which every able-bodied man may be compelled to serve in the army, and another article which enables the Emperor to fix the strength of the army. The abundant partisan fury expended over the much-discussed phrase seems wasted, since the official papers suggest that if the language were used at all, it was directed at military personages who are unfriendly to the bill. It is probable the Emperor used the threats generally if he used them at all, not designing to attack the privileges of the Reichstag or any particular persons.

The War Office is taking action anticipatory to the passage of the bill. In ten centers a new revision of the councils is being formed with a view to the extension of recruiting. The Emperor beyond doubt means that the bill become law in the course of the year. Proprietors of leading stores in Berlin concur in statements that the holiday season just past showed an enormous decrease in the business usually done at that period of the year. Annals of strikers and their families are in a starving condition, and this fact tends greatly to weaken the backbone of the strike.

Alleged Victim of Conspiracy. TOPEKA (Kan.), Jan. 7.—Ex-Commissioner of Insurance D. W. Wilder today began criminal proceedings against Deputy Billingslea, charged with a \$6000 embezzlement. Billingslea proposes to fight the charges. Capt. W. W. Stabler and State Senator Harvel, who are on Billingslea's present bond, say that, as insurance agent here, he settled the deficiency through W. D. Wilder, then Insurance Commissioner, six months ago, when the charge was first made. Billingslea's friends openly charge that it is a plot to saddle some body's theft upon a man who may not be able to defend himself. They do not believe there ever was a deficiency.

Four Embarrassed Firms. TOLEDO (O.) Jan. 7.—The failure of the fish firm D. Y. Howell & Son of this city involves three other firms, Wickham & Son of Huron, R. C. Host of Sandusky and George E. C. Host of Port Clinton. The trouble started several years ago, when the three firms began carrying the sinking fortunes of D. Y. Howell & Son. The total assets of the four firms are placed at \$600,000, but under a forced sale would not bring over \$200,000. The liabilities amount to over \$800,000.

Cotton Planters to Reduce Production. MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Jan. 7.—E. G. West, secretary of the cotton bureau of the National Farmers' Alliance, has issued an address to the order advising a reduction of acreage in cotton planting. He points out that a reduction of the crop this season resulted in a marked increase in price, and insists that cotton planters can secure fair prices every season by keeping production within reasonable limits.

Weeks Required to Get a Jury. CHEYENNE (Wyo.), Jan. 7.—It will probably take five, and it may be six, weeks to secure a jury in the cattle-men's case. So far eighty-five talesmen have been examined, and forty more are summoned.

Running Down a Fake. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—A correspondent reached Asheville, N. C., from Bakersville, the scene of the alleged bloody riot, after a most trying and perilous ride through the wildest kind of mountain country, through snowdrifts and

blinding snowstorm, accompanied by a blizzard. He declared there is no truth whatever in the blood-curdling story, and that the inhabitants of Bakersville are highly indignant at the falsehood. The correspondent saw Calvin Snipes, who was said to have been lynched, alive and well, and he declares that the Whitson brothers, said to have been lynched, were not in the Bakersville jail at all, but are at Asheville.

THE HEATHEN'S WILES.

A Remarkable Scheme for Evading the Chinese Registration Act.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—[By the Associated Press.] A clever scheme of Chinamen to evade the Chinese Registration Act has been discovered by Government detectives in this city. The act requires Chinese to have their pictures taken and file them at the office of the Internal Revenue Collector. A Philadelphia Chinaman has been taking lessons in photography and in the art of using a preparation that will cause a photograph to grow dim and fade in a year. When the registration act goes into force next May the Chinese of Philadelphia will have their artistic countryman photograph them, and, after applying the fading preparation to the picture, it will be filed with Collector Brooks. Within one year the picture will be so dim as to be unrecognizable, and Collector Brooks will be unable to tell whether the man before him is the original of the photograph or a new arrival from China. It is said that the scheme has been submitted to the Chinese in all the large cities of the country, and photography is being zealously studied by the Celestial inhabitants.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements—A Good Showing.

Following is a statement of the Orphans' Fair, held last October, at New Armory Hall. The delay in giving this statement is caused by not having sooner the returns of the different booths.

Orphan's appeal booth—In charge of Mmes. D. F. Donegan and Victor Ponet, assisted by Mrs. J. Murieta and the Misses Madigan and Lindenfeld, \$140.00.

Lunch room—Presided over by Mmes. J. W. Wolfkill and J. C. Kays, assisted by Mmes. W. S. Maxwell, Blanche McGuire, G. L. Le Sage, Schank, Dows, Gutsch, Welsh, Blaisdell and Misses Gordon, A. Crowley, B. Flaherty, D. Madden, A. Stahl, \$107.50.

St. Vincent's booth—Mmes. A. McDonnell, C. Ganahl, B. Reeves, Reed, White, Gilhooly, Quinn, Condon, Butler, Scholl, Thorpe, Ryan, Sutter and Misses Engelbracht, Buist, Thorp, Whaling, \$87.20.

Sociality booth—Misses Philipson and Etchemendy, assisted by Mrs. Worrall and the Misses L. Arctostoy, Riordan and E. Sentous, \$487.25.

Sacred Heart League—Mmes. J. F. Joyce and J. J. Rodriguez, assisted by the league, \$422.35.

Ice cream booth—Mmes. Joseph Mesmer, G. J. Griffith, Robert Steer, M. M. J. K. Chalmers, Misses L. Mesmer, R. Ganahl, M. Hammond and Denker, \$326.60.

Museum—Mmes. S. M. White, J. Kenally, Sacriste and Misses M. Crimmins, A. Wilbur, D. Schlager, Bryant, Dillon and M. Kenally, \$285.70.

Candy booth—Mmes. S. Grant, R. D. Coates, Misses Walker, J. Quirolo and E. Coates, \$190.

Tombola—Mmes. J. de Foster, E. de Urquiza, Misses R. de Celis, Annie and Irene del Valle, \$172.85.

Dinner set, etc.—Mrs. O'Hara and daughter, \$140.

Curiosity booth—Mmes. M. C. Marsh, McBride, Misses Georgie Marsh, M. Knightly and Santa Cruz, \$92.

Scales booth—Mmes. H. B. Bell and P. S. Casey, \$92.60.

Fish pond—Mrs. M. W. Borken, Misses Sepulveda, L. Ortiz, \$95.25.

Grab box—Mrs. W. H. Workman and daughters, \$90.25.

Hat stand—Misses M. E. and Mary Maloney and Miss Decker, \$86.85.

Raffle—Mmes. P. S. Casey, Esq., \$81. Soda Booth—Mmes. A. V. Kelly, E. F. Simpson, Misses M. Darr, Pray, Brown, and K. Fallon, \$75.50.

Postoffice—Misses Niemeyer, Dalgarondo, Lofin, Brossmer, B. Penning, S. Dennison, \$85.35.

Flower stand, flag—Mmes. Gelcich, C. Cummings, M. M. G. Gelcich, B. Roth, C. and L. Mullerlin, C. Warren, A. Brossart and R. Dawson, \$57.

Box of tea, etc.—Mrs. McGinley, \$40.

Prize wheel—Mrs. H. R. Duffin, Misses K. and R. McCarthy, Mrs. C. B. Foster and Miss Dillon, \$29.25.

Total from booths, \$5936; cash receipts, \$267.15; donations in door, \$106.80; total, \$6309.95; expenses, \$274.85; net receipts, \$6035.10.

In bringing the above report before the public the Sisters are happy to express sincere thanks to the ladies in charge of the booths, to the several committees of gentlemen who, by patient and persevering efforts, have made the fair a success; to the press for judicious and timely notices, and to all who contributed in donations in money, refreshments for the lunch tables, and fancy articles for the different booths. As has been well written in the last issue of the Orphans' Appeal: "The best chosen words cannot express the gratitude felt, and which the giver of all good gifts alone can adequately recompense."

Stanton Post and Corps Installation. The officers-elect of Stanton Post and Corps were installed last evening at their hall, No. 118 1/2 South Spring street. The hall was crowded with visitors and members of the order. Dr. J. W. Hunt, the retiring Commander, gave an interesting résumé of the work of the post during the past year. Past Commander E. K. Alexander then installed the following officers: O. T. Thomas, Commander; J. A. Osgood, V. C. C. Case, O. D.; Will L. Wade, Surgeon; W. H. C. Johnson, Chaplain; J. M. Quinn, Adjutant; Gilbert Smith, Quartermaster, and S. M. Oliver, Sergeant Major.

After a recitation, "The Red, White and Blue," sung by the Baldwin children, and an instrumental piece by a trio of young ladies, Mrs. M. E. Hartwell, the retiring President

—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J. T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

“great newspapers

—are the moulders of public opinion—great advertisers are the moulders of new business ideas—the mercantile world looks on in amazement at the colossal figures paid out for advertising by some of these giants of business ability; their great success lies in getting up a readable advertisement and keeping faith with the public; people read advertisements when they are presented in a readable shape; they ignore them when they become stale by copying from the backwoods merchants of years ago—a good advertiser is an artist, a poor advertiser is a dabbler; intellectual greatness in advertising is food for intelligent minds—“harnum” became a great showman by being a good advertiser—the statesman who grasps the public pulse at the right time is a great advertiser by being in nearer touch with the people—“lincoln” was a great advertiser; he was in advance of the times; he was criticised for right when everybody thought he was wrong, and when public opinion turned in his favor he became the greatest man the world ever knew—men who have advanced ideas in business are always criticised until public opinion turns in his favor, and then he is honored and respected for his insight—men will criticise a public enterprise and say it cannot succeed, but when the success is assured they are the first to cry “I told you so; I knew it would succeed”—theory without practice is like soup without seasoning; it smells like dishwater, it tastes like dishwater, and, by golly, it is dishwater—writing an advertisement in a readable way is a gift that few possess; men who write poetry don't borrow their ideas from others; it comes by inspiration—putting out business ideas by putting them into practical success needs the aid of a general who has an experienced eye and cool, calculating judgment—advertising is a new business; all over the country men are opening no offices for the purpose of writing advertisements for the business public—we close saturday nights; this is an advertisement; why? no one else does—we grant vacations to every employee in this house and pay them for their time; why? no one else does; this is an advertisement; anything a merchant does that has the ring of right about it and is different from any one else, is an advertisement that brings its reward—this entire page is an advertisement; it is different from any other advertisement you ever saw, and that makes it all the better, as an advertisement; get the people to talking, let them discuss and criticise and exploit; they are advertising you and you don't know it—we discharged a man once for misconduct; he stood out in front of the store and aired his grammar, and some of his friends became our best customers through his advertising; he was too radical and they doubted his judgment; when they visited the house they found he was the one to blame and they became friends and customers in place of enemies as he had hoped for—one person in this world is a small atom, and when he dies he turns to dirt and the world seems to wag just the same old way, and the days and nights come and go as before—“jay Gould” was worth in his lifetime more than twenty millions of dollars; today he is the poorest of the poor; he has neither money or life; he could have given a dollar each to every human being in america and would then have had enough left to live like a prince; today he takes up no more room than a pauper—we study how to get you interested in our business, in our way to do business, and endeavor to impress upon you the fact that we sell goods to make money, for the profit there is in it; some advertise to sell goods cheaper than any one else, to sell goods at less than cost; they become adepts in lying, and are business parasites, preying upon the credulity of the public; if don't pay; we tell you frankly, we are not in business for pleasure, but for profit, the same as all merchants; we believe in selling goods at a reasonable and just profit and treating the public cordially and well—we mark goods in plain figures and stick to the price—any article you buy here, if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned and the money will be refunded; we believe the average person is willing to pay a profit on what they buy; if any one is unreasonable enough to expect to buy goods at cost, we fear they will be disappointed; store attraction is one of our hobbies; we believe in large displays; we believe in letting people see what we have for sale; we believe in showing goods freely, but never to urge goods against the wishes of the customer; we believe in giving samples and giving all the customer desires; we believe in catering for good will and good words; this is worth more to the merchant than any individual trade; candidly, don't you think this is right?—we not only believe in these things, but we see they are carried out; we employ men and women of intelligence to wait upon trade, and by giving extra treatment they have largely increased the business of this house—visiting strangers are cordially invited to inspect our two mammoth floors; take a look through our new linen room and our big cloak department; you will be interested and you will be treated right.

—metal-handle umbrellas of a superior quality, \$1.00 each; good for rain or sun.
—outing flannels in remnants on the economical bargain counter; also remnants of wash goods, including calico and gingham.

“gents' neckties,

—10c, 15c, 25c; guaranteed worth more than double; going out of gents' furnishings; you will find gents' ties and collars on the bargain table.

“if you want a

—cloak you can buy them cheap; we are closing out all odds and ends in the big cloak room.

“ladies' all-wool blazers

—\$5.00; ladies' fine twill jackets and reverses \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; fur trimmed garments \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 up; this is the big cloak house of all southern california; selling more cloaks than all the other cloak houses combined.

—fine fur-trimmed jackets, \$10.50—you should see them; ladies' cape newmarkets, fine goods, all wool, \$5.00 each; where else can you equal them for double the money?

“a visitor said

—a few days ago these advertisements were different from any he ever read; would this gentleman read these advertisements if they were not different?—we can write one of those old sing-song ads that were in style when adam was a baby if we felt they had not lost their taste; for that reason we put in more ginger and pepper, and if we can't say anything smart ourselves the ginger and pepper makes up for it—have you see the little pile of

“boys' clothing

“on the bargain counter?”

—only a few suits left; they go at half price; there will soon be an ending to the boys' clothing department; this is the last of it.

—over 500 remnants of all-wool dress goods on the big bargain counter, our entire season's accumulation—we want to sell them; they are bargains for you; from one to seven yards in the piece—odds and ends in silks and velvets on the bargain counter—remnants of cotton goods on the bargain table—to see them is to buy.

“We want to say a few words about linens, the linen room, the quilts and comforts

—and blankets—there is enough here to make a full-page advertisement without exhausting the subject—the linen department of this house has already quadrupled sales since we put in the new linen room; we shall make this house famous for linens; the stocks will be made complete; the profits on linens will be made reasonable—we have salespeople who know their business, who thoroughly understand the linen subject from alpha to omega; our linen man has seen the gathering of the fiber, the making of the thread, the weaving and the bleaching, and he can talk linen all day and commence over with something new in the morning; he never tires of the subject; he has been in this city for a number of years and is conversant with the needs of the public, and he has taken extra pains to get a line of linens together that has no equal in this city—we sell linens at a reasonable profit, we sell linens to make money, but a reasonable profit with a rapid turning over of stocks will make more money than high prices and slow sellers; this is the story in a nutshell, and no house in this city can show one-quarter the gains we made in trade last year—if you need linens come and see our linen stock, come and look through our linen room.

“More dress goods are sold at 50c, 75c and a dollar a yard than at all other prices

—and our line at these figures is of excellent value—during the year just closed we doubled the dress goods trade of this house; we started out with this object in view; we believe we can truthfully say no one asked for a sample who did not receive one the past year; we believe we can truthfully say no one was in the least offended with the treatment received at the dress goods counter the past year; we made it a special point to instill the clerks with the one idea: give everybody better treatment than anybody else will give them, and the floor walker was instructed to see that this idea was carried out—the result: we rounded out the year by doubling the dress goods trade—more than ever the present year we shall endeavor to increase this; we shall increase the number of hands behind this counter; we shall give more time to each customer to see they are thoroughly and well served; we shall largely increase the dress goods trade again this year; the house has become more popular; more people are coming here than ever, and every effort will be made to increase this prestige; we shall continue to be the largest advertisers, the hardest workers for trade; we shall endeavor to be alive and wide-awake and do all we can legitimately to gather in more trade; we shall be truthful advertisers and carry out to the letter our agreement with the public—if you want dress goods we will try and merit your trade.

“monday

—we offer 300 combination suits of an extra quality for one dollar for the suit; our regular price is \$1.50—we offer 100 dozen extra quality fast black hose for ladies, misses and children at 25c a pair. we offer a line of children's fancy colored hose at 12½c a pair; regular value 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c; a small lot only; we offer ladies' all-wool hose for 25c a pair in natural colors.

“the japanese

—are a queer people; they are artists; we give to every purchaser of a pair of kid gloves a handsome japanese glove box; gloves, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and a fine glove box free to every purchaser.

“rubber dressing

—and fine combs, hair, tooth and nail brushes; curling irons at dry goods prices; good brushes for a quarter in tooth, nail and hair, whisk brooms 20c and 25c; western people generally say two bits; either say two bits or a quarter; suit yourself; we always try and let a customer have their own way about such things; they are extra quality at the price.

“elegant

—japanese glove boxes given free to every purchaser of one pair of kid gloves.

—it is daily news, these advertisements; they bring to your mind our idea of brighter prospects—you may not think the advertisements are always good, and we don't expect it; our idea is to gain your attention and then interest you—a little hint now and then may not sparkle with wit, it may not attract you, but perhaps what may not suit you will some one else, and is the way we delve deep for good results—we sell royal worcester corsets from \$1.00 up.

“hail, all hail!

“the mighty upward progress of this great dry goods house!

—it stands today the largest in sales, the largest in enterprise of this great and growing city; it stands today without a parallel in the growth of trade for 1892—we start the first week in the new year with another

“large increase of sales

—over a year ago—this house stands alone for early closing; it is the only dry goods house in this great big city that has the nerve to close the doors every saturday night; we say to the vast army of clerks in this city, the people are with you; they are being educated to

“early closing!

—agitate this question and ask each one of your customers to abstain from evening trading; in this way you will the sooner accomplish your purpose.

“closing every night in the week is coming!”

—a year ago every store in the city was open every night; now only one night in the week is open, and this soon will become a bad number; it is old foggy; it is stale; it is diseased meat that will become putrid by time; we close every night in the week and we shall continue to do so; we aim to treat our salespeople in a way that will win favorable consideration from them; it is the right principle, and the very large increase in the trade of this house demonstrates this to a certainty—have you heard of the big

“cloak department?

“selling more cloaks than all others combined!”

—how does this store differ from others?—each day brings forth new ideas; it is ceaseless activity, tireless push—there is plenty of ambition; the new year is ushered in with more vim for the future—best 25c, all linen, huck towel you ever saw; this is not stretching truth.

“good, warm

“winter skirts, 75c.

“bed comforts and blankets

—at economical prices; keeps the chill and grip away; don't stay away on this account.

“monday

—we sell all-wool blazers for \$5.00 each; they come in tans and grays; take the elevator to the

“big cloak room.

“ladies'

—extra fine combination suits one dollar each monday; any other day, \$1.50.

—we have said but very little about shoes lately; we still have a fair assortment—if we can fit you there is a bargain of at least a dollar a pair to you—going out of shoes; children's shoes in abundance.

“all best zephyrs

—5c a lap; take the right hand aisle near the

“bargain counter.

“new style

“in bed comforts.

—the new style has a ruffle around the edge; the manufacturers say you don't get a bit ruffled when you sleep under them.

“these cool

—mornings makes you think of cloaks; you will find them here for

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

—you will find an all-wool blazer in tans and grays for \$5 each, all-wool cape newmarkets for \$5; we are now closing out all odds and ends, putting our house in order for the spring trade.

“pocketbooks

—hand bags, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
—card cases, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
—gold plated pins, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
—the prices all the same; the goods are all different; you pay your money, you take your choice.

—infants' fine embroidered hoods, infants' underwear of every description—this is headquarters for infants' underwear, dannel shawls, skirts and bands, plain, embroidered and hemstitched; infants' baskets, lined and unlined; woolen hoods, booties and saques, baby caps.



THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Monday evening—Philharmonic concert—Fourth lecture by Prof. Le Conte at Unity Church.

Tuesday—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNally give a wedding reception for their daughter at Altadena from 2 to 4 p.m.—Second lecture by Annie Benson—Meeting of Science Association at St. Vincent's Hall, 8 p.m.

Wednesday—Ice cream social at residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mansfield, corner Beacon and Seventh streets, for Christ Church rectory fund—Fifth lecture by Prof. Le Conte.

Thursday—Marriage of Albert E. Hiles and Miss Gertrude Williams at St. John's Church at 8 p.m.

Friday—Prof. Le Conte's final lecture. The past week has been marked by some important social events, notably the Howells and Perry-Wood-Chandler receptions, accounts of which have already been published in the social columns of THE TIMES.

A large number of smaller affairs in the way of dinners and luncheons occurred during the week also. Among them a lunch party given by Mrs. J. S. Slauson; a dinner by Mrs. T. A. Lewis; an afternoon tea by Mrs. Emmeline Childs and informal entertainments by Mrs. Vosburg and Mrs. Park.

Last Friday evening the second cotillon of the season occurred at Redondo. The members of the club and their ladies went down on a special, and everyone pronounced the ball the most successful of the series. Mr. McClung led the german, and the ballroom of the big hotel proved ideal for the occasion. The Old Homestead has proved a great attraction for old and young, and the Grand Opera-house has held large and fashionable audiences every evening.

CLUB TEA AT GARYANZA.

The social event of the week at Garyanza was the reception and tea given for the Woman's Club by its officers, at the residence of Mrs. M. S. Newman. This club is a newly organized one, and its influence is being felt in the awakened social interest in the town. The afternoon was devoted to art, and many specimens of American, German, French and Japanese art were contributed by members. Mrs. Caulkins and Mrs. Lawrence favored the club with vocal and instrumental music, and, after a social cup of tea, the ladies adjourned well pleased with the success of their first reception.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

Miss Marguerite Abbott gave a delightful party Thursday evening for a number of her friends at her home, corner Eighth and Olive streets. Music, games and dancing were the amusements of the evening, sweet music being rendered by the Misses Abbott,

after which the guests were invited to the dining-room, where refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests expressed their thanks to the charming hostess and departed. Those present were: Misses W. C. Morrison, L. Fulton, C. Abbott, Georgia Atkinson, Misses Cora Fulton, Marguerite Abbott, Miss Abbott, Messrs. F. E. Scott, Robert Abbott, J. Harry Morrison, W. C. Morrison.

APPRECIATED HOSPITALITY.

On Wednesday evening last, a delightful social party in honor of Miss Mary Maitland was given by Mrs. H. O. Hara at her home on West Seventh street. A number of young people were in attendance, who enjoyed to the utmost the charming hospitality of their hostess. Those present were: Mrs. H. O'Hara, Mrs. N. Maitland, Misses Mary Whitland, Kate Casey, Dora Hovell, Eliza Blandt, Anna Brady, Ida Knall, Della Madden, Edith Coates, J. McGuire, Fannie Brady, M. Breslin, Celia O'Hara, E. Garrett, Messrs. T. O'Hara, D. Garrett, O. Dunn, T. O'Hara, Jr., H. Clark, F. Coates, T. Westbrook, A. Casey.

CO. C'S PARLOR.

Co. C. N.G.C. gave a pleasant social on Friday evening at the armory. A short but very interesting programme was rendered, and the floor then being cleared, the guests to the number of about fifty couples, spent a couple of hours in dancing. Prof. and Mrs. Lowinski furnished excellent music, and the guests were unanimous in pronouncing Co. C's entertainment the best of its kind given this season. The next organization to have a social will be the Seventh Regiment Musical Club, which announces a social hop to take place in about two weeks.

CLASS REUNION.

The home of Miss Bertha Oliver, at No. 627 West Fourth street, was the scene of a pleasant gathering on Wednesday evening, occasioned by the reunion of the class of '92 of the Los Angeles High School. All of the members of the class were present, save three, and all entered with much enjoyment into the spirit of the social time to which the evening was devoted, and many were the incidents laughingly recalled in the school life that made the class what it was, one of the most strikingly energetic and justly independent that ever came forth from the school as graduates. The little party was composed of Misses Bertha Oliver, Lou Whipple, Clara Bennett, Mayme Burton, Bertha Worm and Messrs Carl Pauly, Leo Wells, Arthur Kinney, Edward Landt and E. W. Garrett.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnston, of 2521 East Second street, gave a dinner on New Year's in honor of Charles Ames of San Francisco.

Miss Grace Fuller of Glendora has returned to the city to pursue her studies at the Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hossack and son of Ottawa, Ill., are here for the winter, and are located at 1109 West Seventh street.

Miss Erminie Prouty returned to the city yesterday from a pleasant trip to Stockton and San Francisco.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered to Mrs. C. Fitzgerald last Friday evening at her home on Union avenue.

Mrs. O. W. Childs left yesterday for San Francisco for a fortnight's visit.

Miss Edna Tinker, of whom mention was made a few days ago, has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

Mrs. W. C. Price, Miss Edna Price of Oakland, Miss Maud McMechan of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Mrs. W. O. Scott

of Pittsburgh, Mrs. H. M. Livingston and daughter of New York, and Mrs. G. L. M. Comstock of Tallac, Lake Tahoe, are guests at the St. Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope of Boston have engaged rooms at the Nadeau and are expected to arrive in a few days. Mrs. Pope, nee Cora Scott Pond, will conduct the National Pageant to be given here the last week in January for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. It will be participated in by some two hundred prominent young people of Los Angeles. Mrs. Pope was formerly associated with Mary A. Livermore on the lecture platform.

G.A.R. INSTALLATION.

Interesting Exercises of Frank Bartlett Post and Relief Corps.

Frank Bartlett Post and W.R.C. No. 7 held a joint public installation on last Tuesday evening at G.A.R. Hall, No. 612 South Spring street. Past Commander N. Sherman, the installing officer, installed the following officers of the post: Sam Kutz, Post Commander; O. H. Harlan, Senior Vice-Commander; Max J. Alwens, Junior Vice-Commander; John Davis, Adjutant; Fred W. Stein, Quartermaster; George H. Weeks, Secretary; A. A. Saunders, Chaplain; William Shock, O. D.; Harry Keen, O. G.

After the installation of the Post officers, Mrs. E. S. Biles, the installing officer for the W.R.C., installed the following officers of the W.R.C. No. 7: Lulu M. Calvin, President; Gertrude Samson, Senior Vice-President; Cordelia Spence, Junior Vice-President; Eunice Cyrenius, Treasurer; Ida Liver-side, Chaplain; Fannie Mallory, Secretary; Katie Livermore, Conductor; Lottie Bohrer, Guard; Irene Burdick, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. M. N. Lockwood, Assistant Guard.

Mrs. Lizzie Cowles, the retiring President, was the recipient of a handsome easy rocker, presented to her by the members of the corps as a recognition of her services during the past year. The retiring Treasurer and Secretary, Mrs. Calvin and Mrs. Martin, were also remembered, each receiving elegant pieces of statuary. At the close of the presentation a musical and literary programme was given that was highly entertaining.

Newsboys' Christmas.

The News and Working Boys' Home Society return thanks to all those who so kindly sent Christmas and New Year's donations to the Home, and also for press notices. The boys, in order to show their appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf, went into the country and brought back with them a Christmas tree that reached from the floor to the ceiling, and occupied almost the whole of one end of their spacious reading-room. Messrs. Rosywell, Carey, Neally, Johnston, and Misses Bennett and Housel, assisted by Seward Johnston, literally loaded the tree with gifts. At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the boys sang their longed-for tree. Rev. Hanby offered prayer and read a short address; Mrs. Johnston, Miss Grace Perry and Arthur Perry (violinist) rendered some instrumental music; Mrs. Brown sang and Miss Gertrude Finney recited. Encore may be out of style, but every number given was greeted with a request, which was granted, for something else. The boys sang two hymns with Miss Housel and Mrs. Johnston, many of the guests assisting. Then W. B. Johnston and Miss Housel distributed the gifts from the tree. Everybody had more candy than they could eat. Good nights were said and the Christmas entertainment at the home came to a happy ending.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A number of music lovers dropped into the Grand Opera-house yesterday afternoon while the dress rehearsal of the Philharmonic concert was in progress. This concert promises to be the event of the season, and of many seasons, in musical circles. The programme is a more ambitious one than has ever been presented here by local talent, but when one considers that all the players are professionals and are led by one of the best orchestral conductors on the Coast, the high expectation seems justified.

It will be a full-dress affair, that is, the ladies are not expected to wear three-story bonnets or picturesque broad-brimmed hats, so that their neighbors in the rear will be forced to sit blindfolded, as far as the stage is concerned, through the performance. To be sure there will be no special scenic effects, but at the same time one likes to see the musicians, and hats and bonnets, at the Grand Opera-house are a nuisance to the man behind you.

The musicians will include: A. J. Stamm, conductor; violins—H. E. Hamilton, L. Tomaszewicz, J. Lavinsky, A. J. Brownstein, Fred Melne, E. C. Kammermeyer, R. V. Musso, C. E. Pembrton, George Grosser, E. Wachtel, M. Knoll, B. P. Brookway, F. C. Savin; C. Wilson, H. C. Aylsworth, A. Hurka; violas—R. T. Nelson, A. G. Gardner, R. W. Klages; violoncellos—B. Bierlich, C. W. Stevens, Modini-Wood; basses—J. Musso, T. Connor, G. Wilson; flutes—W. C. McQuillen, M. Lenzberg; clarinets—C. F. Waldow, L. C. Savin; French horns—C. W. Walton, C. A. Kenyon; cornets—W. D. Deebie, C. Connor, G. Horton; trombone—A. Birklein; tympani—Preston Ware Orem; snare drum—G. R. Held; bass drum—H. Perine.

Besides this orchestra, Miss Augustine Berger will play Mendelssohn's celebrated "Piano Concerto," to orchestral accompaniment. This will be one of the distinctive features of the concert.

Mrs. Minnie Hance-Owens will also sing. Otherwise the programme will be strictly confined to orchestral music.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The second Elks club concert of the season occurs next Wednesday evening. Miss Knickerbocker will be the soloist.

Miss Katharine Kimball, who is winning laurels in San Francisco, will come down to sing for the Enterpise concert on the 25th.

The Misses Mullins gave a pleasant musicale last Monday evening at their home on Twenty-seventh street.

In reviewing the "Christmas Carols" night of the S. M. Club, the best number was inadvertently overlooked.

The Monrovia Orchestra, assisted by Prof. James A. Foshay, James W. Harvey, Mrs. M. S. G. Todd and other vocalists of Monrovia, will give an entertainment at Azusa tomorrow evening.

This was Saint-Saens' "Christmas Oratorio" sung by Misses Kimball and Gardner, Mrs. Hooker, and Messrs. Dupuy and Williams as soloists, assisted by Misses Williams, Penning, Seymour, Misses Temple-Allen, Gerhardt, Lummis, and Messrs. Ney, Wallace and Temple-Allen. The score was delightfully presented and formed a grand finale to one of the best musical programmes ever presented here.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett believes in the benefits of walking as an exercise, and takes a long "constitutional" before breakfast every morning. In the summer time she is frequently put of doors before 6, returning to breakfast at 8. By 9 she is at work with her pen.

COUNT DE LESSEPS.

Romance of the Famous Old-Young Engineer.

His Children and Their Training—Charles de Lesseps—The Countess—Reminiscences of San Francisco—The Panama Canal.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Fortune has played De Lesseps but one unhappy trick. She has, out of foolish fondness, let him live too long.

He was born in 1805, and all his contemporaries should, in the nature of things, be dead. But every man who has lived since De Lesseps came to manhood has been his contemporary. His vigor has not been a thing of days. It endured so long and to such startling purpose that it was regarded as one of the unchangeable facts of life. It seemed that there would always be a De Lesseps to courageously plan tremendous schemes and boldly carry them out.

It is all the sadder to see his last days going out in disaster. He has had honor and glory, health, wealth and happiness beyond the dreams of most men. Charles de Lesseps, the son who was implicated in the Panama trouble, is the son of his father's first wife. It is the second marriage that people remember on account of its romance. Mile. de Bragard was a creole young lady who was betrothed to the Count's nephew and ward. She was 17, a beauty and a young girl. Count de Lesseps was 50. The marriage had been arranged by the Count and the young lady's relations. The evening before the formal announcement of the engagement, after the families had been gathered at the country house of M. de Bragard, the Count took his cigar and went into the garden. Suddenly, down one of the pathways in the moonlight came the slim young figure of Mile. de Bragard. In her white gown she seemed, Count De Lesseps has said, like a spirit coming to him with a message. Her message was a rose, which she plucked from its stem and gave him. "Roses are for young men," the Count said. "You are the youngest man I have ever known," she said, and then she kissed his hand.

It was not in the nature of Ferdinand de Lesseps to let a girl tell him she loved him and meet with no response. Nobody knows how it was all finally arranged, but it was the uncle instead of the nephew who married Mile. de Bragard. They have had ten children. It is so unusual a thing to see a young French family, and these children have been brought up in so unusual a way that they have been of interest since their babyhood. In the first place, Count de Lesseps has always had theories upon the education of children. Part of his success in the Suez Canal was owing to the assistance which he received from Abbas Pasha, under whom the Suez Canal was begun. Abbas Pasha had been some years before a pupil of De Lesseps.

Abbas was a very fat and luxury-loving boy, but with more than ordinary intelligence. At the end of the first month of De Lesseps's direction of his education, his tutor with some pride brought in the boy's reports. "Do not bring me in reports of lessons," De Lesseps said, "but his weight. I desire you to weigh him at the beginning of every month. If he has gained in flesh punish him. And see that it does not happen again."

He carried out these theories in the education of his own children. His little girls went bare-legged and bare-armed, summer and winter. He said that their arms and legs should stand the cold as easily as their faces; certainly they were, and are, a beautiful and healthy group. They drove or rode every day in Paris, and the cabmen pointed out the De Lesseps children to tourists driving about to see the sights as particularly as the Arch de Triomphe.

One of the children is known the world over as "Toto." She is her father's favorite, and has accompanied him everywhere. Several years ago they were in San Francisco, and were entertained by everybody who could get them. Toto went to everything in her sleeveless gown with her short skirt. She was self-possessed and ready at all times. One night at a great dinner party, given in their honor, the duck was so "high" that it declared itself. California society choked down the purple meat, the Count leaving his untasted. Mile. Toto leaned over and said in a loud whisper: "You may eat it, dear papa. It does not taste nearly so badly as it smells."

A gentleman who has often stayed with the De Lesseps says that the Count never seemed to lose sight of the education of his children, even in the smallest details. One morning at breakfast a beautiful Dresden teacup was broken. "Ah!" cried the Countess de Lesseps, "a disaster! Two more of that set will be broken. It always happens so."

"Are you so superstitious?" asked the Count, "as to really believe that two more will be broken?"

"I know it." "Then let us get it off our minds." And taking two of the cups by the handles he dashed them together. The anger and dismay of the Countess proved conclusively that she had not seriously held to her superstition. And it broke any hold it may have had on the minds of the children. Every amusement was planned for the "infants." At the town house in Paris great children's balls were given. One, a fancy dress ball, has been the model for fancy dress balls ever since. At the great country place at Cheneville, fetes of all sorts were constant. The greatest men of the world have assisted at the rural festivities of the young De Lesseps. The years have only added to the Countess de Lesseps's beauty and charm. Her pride and delight in her husband and children is so entirely and so loving a part of her that it is commented upon by every one who meets her, and in this disaster of later years it is of her that the friends of the youngest man she had ever known. To his daughters, who have grown up, he is more of a companion than a father.

He is, or was, a most remarkable instance of physical and mental activity prolonged into extreme old age. He is one of the best-known figures in the French capital. His slightly buttoned black frock coat, with a ribbon in the buttonhole, his black hat, jauntily tilted a little to one side, square shoulders, brisk walk, give him a military bearing and make him appear many years younger than he really is. Notwithstanding his long residence in the tropics, his complexion is but slightly tanned. His cavalcade of children on prancing ponies, headed by their venerable father, is one of the sights of the Bois de Boulogne on every fair afternoon.

A. S. DUANE.

President Diaz is said to own shares in every railroad, telegraph, telephone and electric light company in Mexico.



Mrs. E. L. Roberts, Fashionable Hairdresser.

No. 2184 West First Street.
Shampooing and Hair-dressing, 50 cents
Hair-cutting, 25 cents
Curling Hair, 25 cents
Cutting Bangs, 15 cents
Cutting Bangs, 15 cents
ALL WORK SATISFACTORY.



If You Have Defective Eyes
And value them, consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. The correct adjustment of frames is quite as important as the perfect fitting of lenses and the scientific fitting and making of glasses and frames is our only business specialty. Have satisfied others will satisfy you. We use electric power, and are the only house here that grinds glasses to order. Established 1882.
S. G. MARSHUTZ, Leading Scientific Optician (Specialist), 107 North Spring-st., old courthouse. Don't forget the number.

Severe Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles

WILL DISAPPEAR IF YOU USE

Crescent Malt Whiskey.

Commended for its Purity.
All Druggists sell it



Painless Dentistry.

Fine gold fillings, crowns and bridge work. All operations painless.
Set teeth, \$8.00
STEVENS & SONS
Rooms 18, 19,
107 N. Spring-st.

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mfg. Co's

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS,
Commercial Street.

Claremont Nursery,

Located near depot at Claremont. For sale—4000 one-year-old buds on three-year-old roots. Genuine Washington Navel, Mediterranean Sweet and Late Valencia Oranges; Lisbon, Eureka and Villa Franca Lemons; French and Hungarian Prunes, Salsway and Smock Peaches, Royal and Moorpark Apples; Home grown, free from scale and true to name.
A. F. LINCK, Prop.

Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.

After a year of increased business prosperity and a holiday trade never equaled in the history of the house, most cordially tender thanks to its appreciative patrons, and wishes all a

Happy New Year.

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY

221 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

MAKE NO MISTAKE! * LOOK FOR THE NAME AND NUMBER!

CLOAKS!

Our Entire Stock Without Reserve.

Cost and consequence cut no figure, play no part in this general destruction of values, this grand distribution of stupendous bargains. We recognize but two facts—one that the season is drawing to a close, the other that we must unload, and at that, quickly.

Never have we offered such a complete stock; never were prettier or newer styles shown at this season of the year.

Sensational Clearing Sale

A Sale That you should not miss! That must create excitement That will please the masses!

We shall offer such bargains that you will go a mile out of your way to see them before purchasing elsewhere. These prices are the death knell of the dry goods and department store cloak snaps. Our reputation has been built up by doing just as we say we'll do, so you can readily depend upon the advantage to be gained by this great sale.

CLEARANCE SALE

Children's Jackets.

At \$9.00.....now \$5.00 At \$4.00.....now \$2.75
At \$6.00.....now 4.00 At \$3.00.....now 1.75
At \$5.00.....now 3.50

CLEARANCE SALE

Children's Cloaks.

At \$10.00.....now \$6.00 At \$5.00.....now \$3.00
At \$7.50.....now 4.50 At \$3.50.....now 2.00

CLEARANCE SALE

Fur Boas.

Black Hare.....\$1.08 Chinchilla.....\$3.98
Russian Coney.....1.48 Children's Fur Sets.....80c

CLEARANCE SALE

Ladies' Plain Jackets

At \$30.00.....now \$20.00
At \$26.00.....now 18.00
At \$20.00.....now 13.50
At \$16.00.....now 10.50
At \$10.00.....now 6.00
At \$7.50.....now 5.00
At \$5.00.....now 3.00
At \$3.50.....now 2.50
At \$2.50.....now 1.50

CLEARANCE SALE

Ladies' Fur-trimmed Jackets.

At \$35.00 full fur roll.....now \$22.50
At \$25.00 full fur roll.....now 18.00
At \$20.00 full fur roll.....now 15.00
At \$15.00 full fur roll.....now 10.00
At \$12.00 full fur roll.....now 8.00
At \$10.00 full fur roll.....now 6.50
At \$7.50 full fur roll.....now 5.00
At \$6.00 full fur roll.....now 3.75

CLEARANCE SALE

Ladies' Waists.

\$1.50 Satteen, plain and polka dots, cascade front.....now 98c
5.00 China Silk.....now \$2.75
2.00 Serge (Russian effect).....now 1.25
3.50 Flannel (Russian effect).....now 2.00
4.50 Tricot (Russian effect).....now 2.50
8.50 Silk (Russian effect).....now 4.75

CLEARANCE SALE

Plush Garments.

At \$40.00 fur-trimmed Plush Jackets.....now \$25.00
At \$30.00 fur-trimmed Plush Jackets.....now 18.00
At \$25.00 fur-trimmed Plush Jackets.....now 15.00
At \$15.00 fur-trimmed Plush Jackets.....now 9.00
At \$10.00 plain Plush Jackets.....now 7.00
At \$5.00 plain Plush Jackets.....now 3.50
At \$4.00 Plush Sacques.....now 2.50
At \$3.00 Plush Sacques.....now 1.80
At \$2.00 Plush Sacques.....now 1.20
At \$1.50 Plush Sacques.....now 90c

Kid Gloves.

In Tans and Browns; sold everywhere at \$1.50—
Our Price for this sale 69c

Clearance Sale

Ladies' Suits of All Kinds. 33 per cent. Discount
off Regular Prices.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7, 1893.

Oranges of the finest quality have been coming in quite liberally of late and sell at top prices. There are also large supplies of inferior fruit on hand, which go for what they will bring.

The market for hams, bacon and lard is very firm, and the tendency upward. Considerable shipments of green peas are being made from this vicinity to San Francisco, where fancy prices are realized. Dried fruits of all varieties are holding their own remarkably well.

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 7.—The stock market today was unusually active for Saturday, and showed decided strength from the opening to the close. Trading remained, however, professional in most all parts of the list. The activity in the market was still confined principally to the industrials, and among them Sugar and Distillers. Sugar was the selected point today, advancing 2 1/2 cents, the transactions being extremely large and the advance rapid. Distillers at one time showed a material advance, but it was not held.

Government bonds closed dull but steady. New York, Jan. 7.—MONEY—On call, easy; closing offered at 4 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady; 60-day bills 4.85 1/2; demand, 4.87 1/2.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

New York, Jan. 7.

Atchafalca	34	Or. Imp.	10 1/2
Am. Exp.	117 1/2	Or. Nav.	7 1/2
Am. Col. Oil	43 1/2	Or. S. L.	21 1/2
C. B. & Q.	87 1/2	Pac. Mail	26
Can. Pac.	88 1/2	Pull. Palace	196
Can. South.	12 1/2	San. P. & O.	4 1/2
Can. Pac.	28 1/2	Reading	5 1/2
Del. Lack.	148	Rich. Term.	7
D. & R. G. pfd.	53 1/2	R. G. W.	24
Distillers	12 1/2	R. G. W. pfd.	22
Gen. Electric	119	R. W. W. 1st	78 1/2
Illinois Cen.	99	Rock Is.	8 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	26 1/2	St. Paul	77
Lake Shore	12 1/2	St. P. & O.	4 1/2
Lead Trust	14 1/2	Sugar	11 1/2
Louis. & Nash	12 1/2	Tex. Pac.	9 1/2
Mich. Cen.	108	Union Pac.	30 1/2
Mo. Pac.	56 1/2	U. S. Exp.	58
North Am.	10 1/2	U. S. 4 1/2 reg.	113 1/2
N. Pac.	16 1/2	U. S. 4 1/2 coup.	113 1/2
N. Pac. pfd.	46 1/2	U. S. 2 reg.	100
N. W. pfd.	14 1/2	Wells-Fargo	14 1/2
N. Y. C.	108 1/2	W. Union	96
N. Y. C. pfd.	108 1/2	Linseed Oil	30

New York Mining Stocks.

New York, Jan. 7.

Crown Point	50	Sierra Nev.	1 20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 65	Standard	1 40
Deadwood	1 00	Union Cal.	1 00
Gold & Cur.	80	Yellow Jkt.	70
Hale & Nor.	80	Iron Silver	40
Homestake	12	Sierra Nev.	1 15
Mexican	1 25	Quicksilver	17 00
Olympia	13 00	Bulwer	15
Plymouth	50		

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.

Belcher	1 35	Peer	15
Best & Bel.	1 30	Potosi	2 15
Chollar	1 70	Ophir	1 85
Con. Va.	1 85	Savage	1 10
Confidence	1 10	Sierra Nev.	1 15
Gold & Cur.	80	Union Cal.	1 00
Hale & Nor.	80	Yellow Jkt.	70

Bar Silver.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—BAR SILVER—

83 1/2 to 84 1/2.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—MEXICAN DOLLS—

83 1/2 to 84 1/2.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Wheat was quiet.

The market opened 1/4 higher, but eased off 1/4; advanced 1/4; declined 1/4; closed easy and 1/4 lower than yesterday. The market was governed mostly by local influences.

Receipts were 228,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Steady; cash, 72 1/2; May, 78 1/2.

CORN—Easy; cash, 41 1/2; May, 48 1/2.

OATS—Steady; cash, 30 1/2; May, 34 1/2.

RYE—35 1/2.

BARLEY—35 1/2.

FLAX—1 09 1/2.

TIMOTHY—1 98 to 1 99.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter closed steady at 58 1/2; No. 2 red spring closed steady at 68.

CORN—Offered sparingly; January, old, firm at 48 3/4; January, new, closed, firm at 48 3/4; February, new, firm at 48 3/4.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—MEAT—Firm; cash, 16 30; May, 18 45.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—LARD—Firm; cash, 10 90; May, 10 87 1/2.

Dry Salt Meats.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—DRY SALT MEATS—

Ribs, firm; cash, 9 55; May, 9 57 1/2; shoulders, 9 25 to 9 27 1/2; short clear, 10 10 to 10 15.

Petroleum.

New York, Jan. 7.—PETROLEUM—Was not quoted.

Wool.

New York, Jan. 7.—WOOL—Was dull but firm; domestic fleece, 25 3/32; pulled, 20 3/32; Texas, 18 1/32.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 7.—COPPER—Options closed steady, 25 points up; the sales were 42,750 bars, including January, 15,800; February, 15,700; March, 15,800; April, 15,800; May, 15,800; June, 15,800; July, 15,800; August, 15,800; September, 15,800; October, 15,800; November, 15,800; December, 15,800.

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Dre's Goods

Domestic

DEPT.

For the past eighteen months we have been striving to place our Dress Goods Department upon an equality with the finest, and then to surpass that. We have purchased the newest styles, importations of Arnold, Constable & Co., James McCreary & Co., Lord & Taylor and the leading French Importers of New York. We have gone out of our way to secure the exclusive styles of R. H. White & Co. of Boston and Strowbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia. We have sold their goods 8000 miles away at least 25 per cent. less than they retail them.

In the medium price goods, ranging from 50c to 75c a yard, we own our goods cheaper than any concern in Southern California.

We buy over a million dollars worth of merchandise a year for our houses in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and we are without competition, quality considered, of any retailing merchant on this Coast.

If you will come in and examine the quality and prices of the goods that we quote in this advertisement, we feel sure that we can make a customer of you, besides saving you money.

\$10.00

Dress Patterns, containing from 7 to 9 yards, varying with the width of the highest class Parisian novelties that retail in New York at \$20 a suit.

\$1.25

48-inch sublime quality of solid colored Diagonal Serge, with 1 inch gold side border band on one selvage of the material. These goods are worth \$2.50 a yard if one cent.

\$1.00

Striped Ottoman Cords, high grade novelties, alligator weaves, poplins, 44 inches wide in black and colors, that you would consider a special bargain at \$1.25.

75c

This line of goods is 56 inches wide; it is all wool of a superior quality, in exquisite patterns of stripes and plaids, in the latest Scotch designs. Also a line of 44-inch all-wool, finest figured and stripe Storm Serge.

These goods should commend themselves to you, because they are beautiful and would be considered cheap at \$1.00.

50c

We have placed in this line black and colored Serges and Camel's Hair and novelty effects, all of which have been reduced from our stock price of 65c and 75c for this special sale.

Silks.

Raw Silk has advanced 25 per cent. But we have a large stock, and we are selling at a less price than we could repurchase. Colored Failles in a great variety of shades, and the quality that we sell every day at \$1.25 a yard.

75c

An immense line of Silk Faced Velvets. The price when compared with the quality will show you how cheap they are.

75c

Black Striped and Silk Faced Velvets, that we had in stock at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard; overstocked, hence this cut.

We will not enumerate in this department further, but Monday morning you will find our counter lined with special bargains in Silks and Velvets in prices ranging from 75c to \$2.00 a yard.

Ladies'

Und'rwear

DEPT.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests. They are such exceptional values that really we can't keep them in stock.

50c

Ladies' Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves, Jersey ribbed. Judge of the value; they cost us 75c to \$1.

65c

Ladies' extra heavy Swiss ribbed Vests; a line we recommend as value at 90c.

\$1.25

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, full regular made; an exceptional line at this price.

\$2.00

Ladies' regular made (no seams) scarlet Union Suits; can't be duplicated at \$5.00.

\$3.50

Ladies' all-wool black Combination Suits; good value at \$5.00.

49c, 65c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns; cut to these prices to clean them up.

65c

Children's black and wool Hoods; the price was \$1.25.

DEPT.

CALICOS, 5c A YARD.

As the cheapest thing we have in stock today is 7c a yard, and very few at that; you get a selection of our choicest and highest cost print at 25 per cent. below mill price. These come in both light and dark patterns.

5c

Brown Muslin, yard wide and exceptionally fine quality.

8 1/2c

A fine quality of Bleached Muslin, fully a yard wide, and soft finish for the needle.

8 1/2c

One of the best known brands of yard-wide Bleached Muslin that every housekeeper loves and pays 10c a yard for.

20c

Gray, Blue and Red Flannels that are worth 80c a yard.

25c

Flannels of all kinds that are worth 40c will go at 25c.

35c

White, red or blue Flannels that are worth 50c.

45c

White, red and blue Flannels that are worth 60c and 65c.

37 1/2c

Plain and striped Elder Downs, the scarcest article in the market at 50c a yard.

50c

The finest quality of French Flannels in stripes, figures and polka dots, sold all over the United States at 75c.

12 1/2c

All linen Damask Towels, a very large size.

20c

Oatmeal Towels, all linen, size 25x45, a superb value, and a towel that if you saw you would surely buy.

25c

Extra size Bird's Eye Huck towels. The greatest value in towels ever offered by any linen department, is a magnificent hemstitched, open work and double-figured border; a towel made to sell at 50c.

50c

Odd lines of Towels that have been in stock at prices from 75c to \$1, in hemstitch and knotted fringe, with satin borders, have been reduced to close out.

20c

Loom Dyes Table Linen, 52 inches wide, that the largest linen departments retail at 38c.

25c

Red Table Damask that could not be purchased for the price.

50c

60 inch Table Linen, warranted all linen and of very fine quality.

We have repriced our Table Linen stock to close it out before stock taking, and the qualities you will buy at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25; if you can match them within 25c of this price we will return you the money and take ours back with pleasure.

In napkins a 1/2 full size, bleached, all linen, damask napkin at \$1.50 per dozen.

8 1/2c

Flannelettes of the choicest spring designs, a quality intended to be retailed at 12 1/2c.

8 1/2c

Amoskeag Gingham, checks, plaids and stripes, a quality that you have always been paying 12 1/2c for.

12 1/2c

Fancy Scotch Gingham and super-fine cloth, exquisite patterns and that we have sold cases of at 20c a yard.

20c

The real Scotch Gingham in the choicest designs ever printed; the quality is as fine as silk, and you have been paying 40c to 50c a yard for like goods.

20c

Drapery

DEPT.

You know Blankets in summer are not very salable, neither are comfortable. They go. We are cleaning house of all dead stock. This department a few months hence will be loaded unless we discharge now.

\$1.50

5-pound Gray Blankets, actual weight, price to jobbing trade is 45c a pound.

\$2.25

5-pound Gray Blankets, extra size and fineness. Tourists visiting us take a pair of California blankets home with you; will cost you just one-half Eastern prices.

\$4.50

Chenille Portiers, regular price, \$6.00.

\$6.50

Chenille Portiers, very handsome, in stock \$10.00.

Smyrna Rugs, 16x36, now 95c.

Smyrna Rugs, 21x45, now \$1.95.

Smyrna Rugs, 26x54, now \$2.75.

Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, now \$3.25.

85c

Marseilles Bedspreads we can't replace at \$1.00.

\$1.00

Lace Curtains, three yards long; this value will surprise you.

\$2.00

Lace Curtains, three and a half yards long; value \$3.00.

\$2.50

Lace Curtains, five feet wide, value \$4.00.

\$2.10

Special cut on large size Sateen Bed Comfortables.

A. Hamburger & Sons.

People's Store.

Sunday, January 8, 1893.

Our Greatest Stock-taking Sale!

COME IN MONDAY

It will be a treat to see merchandise so ruthlessly slaughtered. Each item in this advertisement has passed our personal inspection, and we have cut the prices so that you'll purchase. We've worked three days on this matter to get it right. We don't write barn-door advertisements to blow through an empty horn.

Household

FURNISHING DEPT.

Tomorrow is washday—you'll need lots of things—save an honest dollar. If we can sell merchants, and hotels why can't we sell you? We have everything you want for the Kitchen, Dining-room and Bedroom service.

Fifty-six pieces of Decorated China in Tea Sets, don't you think it cheap?

\$10.98

Dinner Sets of 115 pieces in the very best semi-porcelain, will cost you \$15 at a crockery store.

49c

Decorated China Cuspidors for which we got 95c.

29c

The best brand of Fibre Pails—outwear a dozen wooden ones and one-tenth the weight. Full line of this ware in pans, tubs, etc.

\$2.95

Hanging Hall Lamps with decorated dome shades complete, very cheap.

\$8.95

Elegant Piano Lamps cut to this price, detachable fount and high extension.

25c

All sorts of scissors and shears, a flyer at this price, regular price more than double.

Notion

DEPT.

The very best Zephyrs, every known shade, 5c a lap.

Best covered Dress Steels, 15c a doz.

Hair Pins, good quality, 5c a box

Assorted Pin Cubes, 20c a box

1 1/2c

Pins, good length and good

5-hook Corset Steels, 10c a pair

Nickled Safety Pins, 5c a card

American Pins, good points, 2

papers for, 5c

Spoon Busk Corset Steels, 12 1/2c

Mending Cotton, 1c a card

Military Hooks and Eyes, 2 1/2c a card

Real Alligator Leather Purses, 16 1/2c

actual value treble this price.

Our remnant department, first left-hand counter, main entrance, Phillips Block Store.

Drug

DEPT.

Pure Sweet Oil, 2 oz. bottle, 10c. Cleansing Fluid, will remove grease spots, paint, etc., 25c a bottle.

Imported Rose Water, 8 oz. bottles, 25c

Extra Cologne, 8 oz. bottles, 50c

Lillias Cream for the complexion, comes in flesh and white, 50c a bottle.

Goodyear Fountain Syringe, 1 qt. size, \$1.25

Bay Rum, pint size, 45c a bottle.

Glycerine Lotion 25c, 8 oz. bottle.

Lavender Smelling Salts, 35c a box.

Florida Water, per bottle, 45c.

P. S. Chemical Olive Soap, 10 bars for 25c.

Tooth Brushes, fine bristle, 15c.

Hair Brushes, 25c to \$1.

Fine, French, Triple Extracts, 25c an oz.; bring your bottles.

Millinery.

Don't say you don't want a new Hat, for you do when you can buy our finest goods at these prices. Our present stock has no value to us; it may have to you:

Our line of Ladies' \$1 Felts are now..... 50c

Our line of Children's \$1 Felts are now..... 50c

Felt Walking Hats in colors were \$1.75, now..... 75c

Felt Hats that were \$1.75 are now..... 75c

Felt Hats that were \$2 Saturday are now..... \$1.00

Felt Hats with Fur Edges that were \$3.50 are now..... 2.00

In Trimmings Hats the cuts are greater, as we sell Straws in a couple of months. Next fall they won't be worth 10c on the \$1. We have among our line genuine Imported Pattern Hats worth \$4.00 are now \$1.25, and so on down the line. Birds and Feathers follow in the wake.

Hosiery

DEPT.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, we guarantee the die.

12 1/2c

Ladies' fancy extra long, full fashioned Hosiery, retailed at 25c.

12 1/2c

Children's Colored Cotton Hosiery, full fashioned, plain or ribbed, sizes 5 to 8 1/2, retailed from 25 to 50c.

20c

Ladies' fast black full fashioned Hermsdorf dye Hosiery, value at 35c.

35c

Ladies' fast black Hose, 40 gauge, color guaranteed, a regular 50c hose.

45c

Ladies' fast black Hermsdorf dye, soft cashmere finish, the best cotton Hose we have.

25c

Ladies' black wool Richelleu, ribbed, seamless Hose, the finest woolen hose that 25c ever purchased.

25c

Ladies' silk clocked balbriggan Hose, extra length, and a 45c quality.

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Shoe

DEPT.

We are going out of Curtis & Wheeler's line of Ladies' Shoes, because that firm did not treat us right. You know what their goods are. Well, we propose to cut the prices on their Shoes, so that you can get their goods at less than the cost of manufacture. In Men's Shoes we are going to cut down the line of Hanan & Sons' fine Shoes to about and less than what they cost us to land here, besides we have quite a number of broken lines of other prominent manufacturers that will be closed out at way below cost. So there's a Shoe harvest for you and a Shoe famine for dealers.

Ladies', Children's and

Misses' Shoes.

Ladies' French Kid, common sense and opera, widths B to EE, \$2.95.....in stock at \$5.00

Ladies' French Kid Vamp, cloth top, hand welt, patent tip, \$3.25.....in stock at \$5.00

French Kid, hand turned, widths AA to D, \$3.50.....in stock at \$5.00

French Dongola, hand turned and hand welt, \$2.50.....in stock at \$3.75

Ladies' Hand-turned Dongola, opera heel and toe, \$1.95.....in stock at \$2.75

Ladies' Hand-turned Dongola, opera toe Slippers, 75c.....in stock at \$1.25

Misses' fine Dongola, spring heel, \$1.75.....in stock at \$2.50

Misses' Grain School Shoes, spring heel, \$1.50.....in stock at \$2.25

Misses' Soft Dongola Heel Shoes, \$1.00.....in stock at \$1.75

Misses' fine French Kid Heel Shoes, \$1.50.....in stock at \$2.75

Misses' Grain "Tug of War" Heel Shoes, \$1.25.....in stock at \$1.75

FOR USE OF FARMERS.

A PROJECT TO SUPPLANT HORSES BY ELECTRIC POWER.

Think of Doing All the Heavy Work with Electricity—Lighting the House Even. A Trolley System That is Yet Incomplete—The Idea is Good.

Electrical engineers have been at work for several years to devise a feasible plan for using electricity as a power on country roads and farms. There is a great economic loss through the wastefulness of the customary sources of power on farms during harvesting and thrashing, and much more from the market. The cost this loss is not so great, because the quantity of farm products shipped is less in proportion to the whole amount raised, and the railroad station is usually much nearer at hand; also the roads of the east are better, but the plan of power supply which several electrical engineers favor might prove desirable in the east as well as in the west. Essential to the success of this plan in any neighborhood is the condition that there should be an abundance of coal, or of water head, and residents desirous to make the cost of the plant per capita not too large.

This plan is the use of electricity as a power to supplant horses. The electricians figure out that there is a waste every year through the time lost in transportation over country roads, with delays and breakage of gear, and the cost of the millions of horses and wagons required, and a like waste of power in other work about a farm, which, if saved, would be more than enough to pay the amount of all taxes of whatever nature borne by the farmers. On every farm enough horses have to be kept the year round to do the work at the busiest seasons. This means that for a few weeks of activity animals must be fed and cared for the entire year. The corn, oats and hay which a horse eats in one month would buy enough coal in most parts of the country to furnish more power than the work of the animal in a year.

The reason that steam power is not used more on farms is that the plant costs too much to begin with, and that the current expense of engineers, firemen and machinists is so great that the use of steam machinery on small farms is practically prohibited. On the big western wheat farms the use of steam has greatly diminished the number of horses required, and steam power is profitable there because of the size of the estates and the concentration of their control.

The development of the trolley system on a cheap and extensive scale is what certain electrical engineers are now working to accomplish.

The plant required would consist of only a water wheel and a dynamo supplying the power directly to the wires, and one electrical car could look after several plants. The son of some farmer in the neighborhood could soon learn enough to take care of the plant, and to run it would not take all of his time. The power is transmitted readily over the wires, so that a plant may be erected at some distance from the places it is intended to supply.

In parts of the country where the water supply is deficient or coal is very cheap, steam might be used as a substitute for water in running the dynamo. It would be less economical, because the original cost of the steam plant would be greater and it would require constant attendance. The power house, with engines and boilers, would require almost constant care, while a turbine wheel properly set needs to be looked after only occasionally.

After the plant and power are secured it is proposed to run a power wire on the main road through the neighborhood which contributes to the expense. In case there is a turnpike the power is run over that, or, if there is not, over the main road, whatever it may be. Branches could be run from it in as many places as the benefit would warrant. With the cheap converters now in use this power could be largely utilized to the exclusion of horses. The trolley over the main road, with one of the traction wagons now frequently found in the west, would do all the hauling for the neighborhood. It would require no change in the construction of the farm wagons, for they could be loaded as now and picked up along the side of the road. The only limit to the number of wagons that might be taken in one train would be the power and the strength of the hauling machinery.

All the farmer need do would be to have his load made up in the morning, as now, and then to stay at home and do his day's work while the wagon was being taken to town in the electrical wagon train. Should it be necessary for him to go to town to see about the unloading he could take his trotter and road wagon and cover the distance in a small fraction of the time that it would take him to drive it with his heavy wagon. There would also be no limit to the load which he could ship at one time, except the capacity of his wagon. The economies might be further extended by the general ownership of a few wagons, which could be used by the number of farmers for shipment on different days.

The advantages of such a system are obvious. They would do away almost entirely with the horses now needed to carry the farm produce to market, fewer wagons would be required, and time for the farmer and his hands would be saved. Shipments could be made more quickly and in greater quantities. The use of the power from the trolley wire need not be limited to traction on the road. The wire could be tapped for every farm, and the power used for general farm purposes. The moving machines could be drawn by electricity instead of horses. The thrashing could be done without the use of a traveling steam engine, with its expense for fuel and attendants.

steam engine or four to six horses, could be easily managed by electricity, and all the plowing done more rapidly and with much less expenditure of labor. Even better could be achieved by electricity, and the drudgery of farm work generally reduced.—New York Sun.

A Sunday in Paris During the Commune.

On the morning of the 21st I left St. Denis by rail, and walked straight into Paris without hindrance. The national guard of La Chapelle were turning out for service as I passed through and there seemed nothing to find fault with either in their appearance or conduct. Certainly there was no unwillingness apparent, but the reverse. Paris I found very somber, but perfectly quiet and orderly. It was the Sabbath morning, but no church bells filled the air with their music. It was with a far different and more discordant sound that the air thrilled on this bright spring morning—the distant roar of the spring morning—the distant roar of the Versailles batteries on the west and south-west of the encircle.

"That isissy which gives," quietly remarked to me the old lady in the kiosk at the corner of the Place de l'Opera, as she sold me a rag dated the 23rd, and printed the 20th. I asked her how she could distinguish the sound of the Issy cannon from those in the batteries of the Bois de Boulogne. "Remember," she replied, "I have been listening now for many days to that delectable bicker, and have become a connoisseur. The Issy gun fire comes sharper and clearer, because the forts stand high and nothing intervenes. The reports from the cannon in the Bois get broken up for one thing by the tree trunks, and then the sound has to climb over the encircle, the railway viaduct and the hill of Passy." She spoke calmly as if she had been talking of the weather, and it seemed to me indeed that all the few people who were about shared the good lady's nonchalance. Certainly there seemed nowhere any indication of apprehension that the Versailles hand was to be on the march, or that the going down of that Sabbath sun.—Archibald Forbes in Century.

Finding for the Defendant.

At a trial at Worcester the leader of the assassins, a man of great popularity, had just been made queen's counsel, and this was his farewell case. He was defending a man for horse stealing, and the evidence was overwhelmingly against him. At the close of the case for the prosecution the barrister addressed the jury in a sonorous and calm manner, and I have been among you for a great many years. I was born in your county, and my people were with you for two or three generations. You have always been friendly with me, man and boy, and I don't think I have ever had an angry word said to me since I have been a child. I have now come over my life.

"A charge has now come over my life. My majesty has sent me to make me one of her own counsel." The jurymen sat with open mouths, evidently under the impression that their favorite was about to be summoned to Buckingham palace, Windsor castle, or some other royal residence, to have a tete-a-tete with the queen. Continuing he said: "I shall never address you again. This is the last time my voice will be heard in your ancient hall. Let us part as we have always been—the best of friends."

He was all his speech, and he sat down, while the chairman addressed himself to the evidence. The weeping jury put their heads together for a moment, and the foreman, turning round, exclaimed: "We find for Mr. O.—" (the barrister). The chairman informed the jury that the verdict must be either "guilty" or "not guilty," as against the prisoner. "Not guilty, sir," shouted the jury altogether, and the prisoner was duly released.—London Tit-Bits.

The Boys Didn't Fight.

"I once entered into a conspiracy to frighten half a dozen small boys from the evil of their ways," remarked Alvin Cameron, addressing the Cherry Tree club, assembled at the Laclede. "The young gentlemen had been absorbing 'Yaller Back' literature, and were fired with an ambition to terminate the Indian race. They had procured a miscellaneous assortment of fire arms and taken box car passage for the gladsome west. They got as far as Beatrice, Neb., and encamped in the outskirts of town. They had a small tent, into which they had all crowded, and were dreaming of future conquests, when the fathers of three of them arrived in search of the runaway. They held a consultation, and decided to frighten the youngsters by an Indian attack. Myself and two other traveling men entered into the scheme, and half the town turned out to see the fun."

"We surrounded the tent and sent up a blood curdling Indian warwhoop, then began to beat on tin pans and fire off our pistols. Then we listened, expecting to hear cries of woe and wails from the interior of the tent. But we didn't. There was a rattling of old muskets and single barreled shotguns, and a second later we were falling over each other to get out of range. The youngsters aimed too high and no one was hurt. We reassembled at the hotel and held a powwow. It was decided that the proper thing to do was to send the city marshal to capture the youthful outlaws, which we succeeded in doing."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why Tennyson Did Not Write Letters.

Tennyson once told Sir Henry Taylor that "he thanked God Almighty with his whole heart and soul that he knew nothing and that the world knew nothing of Shakespeare's last writings, and that he knew nothing of Jane Austen, and that there were no letters preserved either of Shakespeare or of Jane Austen," that, in fact, had not been "ripped open like pize."—New York Tribune.

Germans Have the Best Memories.

The Germans are the race with the most wonderful memories, a fact largely arising from their patient industry in storing it. Musical notes are the easiest remembered.

THE GIRL I USED TO KNOW.

When in a reverie serene
I stray with willing feet
To the time when I was young and green
And mightily in content.

There comes to me a memory
Of days of long ago,
And the pretty, sunburned face I see
Of that girl I used to know.

We "went together" moons and moons
These pleasant memories
Together we roamed and strolled;
And romanced in moonlight cold,
Till all the town had set it down
On the cards as a certain "go."

Between myself and that maiden brown—
That girl I used to know.

There are surprises in the years.
That girl and I, apart,
Forgot each other without tears
Or damage of the heart.

I met her once—the other day—
With another girl in tow.
"My daughter, sir," I heard her say—
That girl I used to know!

And so I wonder, as I see
These pleasant memories,
If yet it may not come to be,
In time's uncertain ways,
That I may learn to fall in love
As in the long ago.

But this time with the daughter of
That girl I used to know!
—Texas Siftings.

Staton Island Relics of Garibaldi.

Old Rosebank station, Staten Island, is an old house, once a hostelry, which was kept by an Italian named Menotti some thirty years ago, and which was the home of the elder Garibaldi during his last troublous times.

Old Menotti is long since dead, but near his house still lives his old neighbor, Bachmann, now a prosperous brewer, who was during the Garibaldi occupancy a candle manufacturer. Mr. Bachmann tells of a day spent by the patriot in the factory, the result of which was the making of several dozens of candles by the patriot's own hands. These candles were of wax and cast in the tricolors of Italy. Mr. Bachmann thought it probable that some of these famous candles must be preserved by the friends and admirers of their maker, and inquiry brought out the fact that Signor Menotti had a box of candles in the Cliff House, had half a dozen of the Garibaldi candles carefully preserved in a handsome lacquered box. Menotti says that he bought the candles some years ago at the auction of old Menotti's effects, which included the patriot's bed, the famous red shirt, the candles and two bolos eggs cooked for Garibaldi to order, but left unbroken in the surprise and haste of his sudden departure from the place.

The shirt and eggs were sent to Italy, the bed was bought by an old Irish woman at the sale of the patriot's effects, and sold by her for \$100.—New York Cor. Chicago Post.

What a Rapsacker Has to Say.

A London rapsacker says: "As a rule we don't get much encouragement to restore lost articles to their owners. I found it in emptying my basket into the cart, and as I knew from which house I brought the dust, I at once went back with it. It had been missed for several days, and the servants had been under suspicion of stealing it. The lady was overjoyed at its recovery, and rewarded our honesty by giving us a shilling."

"This is about the usual style of tipping us, although I am pleased to say an occasional exception occurs. I call to mind a gentleman who once sent me up for the winter. He had a fine lot of old clothes, which, from their moth eaten and mildewed appearance, had evidently been stored away in a damp place for months. When we got them home we found a number of letters and papers, and a pocketbook in one of the coats. The pocketbook among other things contained a five pound note, and on our returning it, the gentleman—he was a gent and no mistake—gave us the note for our trouble."

"Not only that, on our mentioning that we might have some difficulty in changing the bank note, he gave us five bright golden sovereigns instead."

Blue Stockings.
Once upon a time a particular kind of stocking became the badge of a certain learned clique. It was a blue stocking, and the society that sported it came into existence in Venice in the year 1400. Nearly two centuries elapsed before the craze spread, but then a highly inflammable nation—the French—took it up, and with one with any pretensions to erudition rested content without the Bas-bleu club distinction. The same space of time passed by and the fad spread to England, where blue stockings existed until 1840, when, in the person of the Countess of Cork, the last scion of an ancient coterie expired.

"This is how we get the modern appellation 'blue stocking,' usually tacked on as a term of opprobrium to some one more learned than the generality of people, especially if that some one be a young girl, and if she be careless about her clothes and personal appearance.—Philadelphia Times.

Sure to Please One.

George Selwyn, the famous English wit and man about town, took an extraordinary interest in deathbed scenes, criminal executions and funerals, and in "Jesse's Memoirs" the story is told of him that when the first Lord Holland was dying, and learned that Selwyn had called to inquire after his health, he said: "The next time Mr. Selwyn calls show him up; if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he will be glad to see me!"—New York Sun.

Germans Have the Best Memories.

The Germans are the race with the most wonderful memories, a fact largely arising from their patient industry in storing it. Musical notes are the easiest remembered.

of anything. The instances in which men carry away almost any tune from one hearing and reproduce it upon the piano or some other instrument the next day are not at all uncommon.—Atlantic Monthly.

Our Schools' Greatest Task.

The statistics of the United States census bureau show that in eleven states and two territories, in 1890, there were more children between the ages of five and seventeen who were either foreign born or the children of foreign born parents than there were native white children of the same age.

In several of these states and territories the disproportion was very great, so that in the public schools an American child of American parentage was almost an oddity. In the whole of the United States there are nearly 5,000,000 children between the ages of five and seventeen who were either born in foreign countries or have foreign parents. They are in fact more than one-third of all the children in the country between these ages.

Every such foreign child may well be quite as good an "American" as a child whose ancestors came over in the English Mayflower or the Dutch Goede Vrouw. Indeed American children of native race are often surpassed in stout "Americanism" by foreign born children.

Yet the child of foreign born parents, who is generally without the home associations which go with long residence in the country, has much to learn at school in order to make him a thoroughgoing American. It is the problem of our schools to assimilate these children to an American standard of life and ideas. The number is enormous, and in any other country of the world the task might be impossible. Fortunately for us, the children of the foreign born generally enter the doors of our public schools with the best possible disposition to become Americans.—Youth's Companion.

The Woman Who Enters.

Have you ever seen her—the woman who enters? If not you should, and outside of a museum nothing so remarkable was ever seen. She generally lives at a hotel on the American plan, and evidently feels in duty bound to take everything on the bill of fare in order to get her money's worth. It is not only her eating and drinking, but every very meal she studies the menu with an interest as absorbing as though she were only to be allowed one portion, and that one she was determined to have the best. When this exhaustive survey is finished she leans back in her chair, looks up at the waiter, and says, in a soft, sweet smile and says, "I will commence with oysters."

If there was anything ahead of oysters for her to begin with she would do so, for she is a systematic feeder and will go on religiously through soup, fish, entrees, roasts, vegetables, salads and desserts until the weary waiter confides to a sympathizing confrere that it is his private opinion that she is the India rubber girl.

When at last the finishing sip of coffee has been swallowed, she dips her fingers in the bowl of water near her plate, and passes up what she has not eaten of the fruit and the appetite of a creature that looks about the most mundane peculiarities, yet she leaves enough soiled dishes and crumbs in her wake to establish forever her reputation as a person who has eaten and drunk her mark in an eating contest where she was arranged.—New York Recorder.

An Experience in the Himalayas.

There is some idea of starting an Alpine club in India. These who have ascended Mount Blanc, and who sigh for fresh mountains to conquer, might try their luck in ascending some of the peaks of the Himalayas. According to General Strachey, the whole Alps might be cast into that great Indian range without producing any result that would be discernible at a distance of four or five miles. On a former occasion General Strachey and his guides, who were taken to India from Switzerland, did not feel any inconvenience at an altitude of 20,000 feet, except the natural loss of breath consequent on every ascent.

Mr. Graham's experiences during his unsuccessful attack of Denagiri were not altogether enviable. "The day came out and beat upon him and his companions with a furnace heat. The reflection from the snow was very painful, and he thought he was going to faint. At last they gained a ridge, where the whole party felt exhausted on the snow. Their hands and faces rose in great blisters, as though seared with hot iron, owing to the intense reflected heat."—London Public Opinion.

The Size of Arcturus.

From the small value of the parallax found for Arcturus we cannot place very much reliance on its accuracy, but there can be little doubt that the distance of the bright star is really very great, and that consequently it is a much larger sun than ours, probably one of the most massive bodies in the universe.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Common Experience.

A dentist who had become nervous by frequent burglaries in his vicinity was somewhat startled by having a man come regularly at seven o'clock every evening and sit on his doorstep. He finally suggested that, if it would be all the same to him, he would be pleased to have him divide his attention and sit on some neighbor's doorstep for awhile.

"You are not to be the same," shouted the visitor in return, "and I am going to like it. You are a dentist, and I have an aching tooth that I haven't the courage to have pulled out. I come here every evening trying to make up my mind to have it out, and as soon as I come in sight of your house it stops. You are a dentist, and I have an aching tooth that I haven't the courage to have pulled out. I come here every evening trying to make up my mind to have it out, and as soon as I come in sight of your house it stops."—Philadelphia Times.

Where People Write to the King.

King Humbert, on returning to Rome after a short stay at Livorno, found no fewer than 15,583 letters waiting his attention, all containing supplications. As the majority were from residents in the capital it is calculated that fifteen out of every thousand inhabitants of Rome write to the king for assistance.—Roma Letter.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE.

Beyond the purple, hazy trees
Of summer's sunset boundaries;
Beyond the sands, beyond the seas,
Beyond the range of eyes like these,
And only in the reach of the
Entraptured gaze of memory,
There lies the land long lost to me,
The land of Used-to-be.

A land enchanted, such as swung
In golden seas when strong winds
Along their dripping brows, and sung
To Jason in that mystic tongue
That dashed upon his melody.
O such a land, with such a sea
Kissed the fair face eternally,
Is the land of Used-to-be.

A land where music ever glides
The air with bells of singing birds,
And soars all sounds with such sweet words
That even in the lowing herds
A meaning lies as sweet to me.
Lost laughter ripples limpidly
From lips brimmed o'er with all the glad
Of rare old Used-to-be.

O land of love and dreamy thoughts,
And shining fields and shady spots,
Of cool, green, grassy fields,
Embraced with wild forget-me-nots,
And all the blooms that cunningly
Lift their faces up to me
Out of the past; I kiss in thee
The land of Used-to-be.

I love you, and with watery eyes
Turned glimmering on the skies,
My blessings like your perfumes rise
Till I'm a soul a silence lies,
Sweetest than any song to me,
Sweeter than any melody,
Or its sweet echo; yes, all three,
My dreams of Used-to-be.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Beliefs About the Rainbow.

In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as being a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Moscow and vicinity it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water pipe." In nearly all the Slavonic dialects it is known by terms signifying "the cloud siphon," and in Hungary it is "the pump." "Noah's pump" and "God's pump." The Malay natives call it by the same name that they do their banded water pump (mushet), only that they add "bobo" (meaning double headed), the equivalent in our language being the "double headed water pump." They tell you that the bow is a real thing of life, that it drinks with its two mouths, that the water is transferred to the clouds through an opening in the upper side of the center of the great arch.

In the province of Charkov, Russia, the rainbow is said to drain the wells, and to prevent this many are provided with day, light fitting contrivances. In the province of Saratov the bow is said to be under the control of three angels, one of whom pumps the water, the second "feeds" the clouds and the third sends the rain.—St. Louis Republic.

A Peculiar Inn.

The only suburban inn, perhaps, is on the island of Capri. Mine host, grateful for the long continued patronage of artists, who are the chief foreign residents of the island, and knowing that they are far from rich, left the inn to his heirs with these conditions annexed: The charge per day, two bottles of red wine included, is never to be more than six francs; if an artist is too poor to pay so much he shall pay what he can and paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the accommodations accorded to those paying the highest price; if any German artist who has failed as a student of art in Italy shall come to the inn he shall be accommodated, and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promise never to return to Italy. The provisions of the will seem to have been carried out faithfully, for the prices moderate, the red wine is always obtainable, and the walls of the inn are covered with paintings, the work of impecunious artists.—New York Sun.

The Silent Club.

The members of one club are deaf mutes to a man. Even the servants can neither speak nor hear. When wanted they are summoned by means of a small apparatus, the invention of one of the members, which gives them a slight electric shock. The club premises are situated in a street adjoining the Montparnasse railway station. The whimsical president of the club, Mr. H—, is a venerable old stager of seventy-five, who went through the war with the North American Indians, and whose tongue was cut out by the redskins. The deaf mutes manage to while away their time very pleasantly without having recourse to a sign language, by conversing freely in their own peculiar language.—Illustration.

Preaching Monkeys.

The author of "The History of Brazil" tells of a species of monkey called "preachers." Every morning and evening these monkeys assemble in the woods. One takes a higher position than the rest, and makes a signal with his fore paw. At this signal the others sit around him and listen. When they are all seated he begins to utter a series of sounds. When he stops these cries he makes another signal with his paw, and the others cry out until he makes a third signal, upon which they become silent again. This author, Mr. Maregrave, asserts that he was a witness to these preachings, but no other traveler has confirmed the statement.

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DEFENDING THE HEART.

A Physician Enters a Protest Against the Charges on a Useful Organ.

I wish to say a few words about heart failure. We almost daily see reports of deaths attributed to heart failure. Now, what I wish to ask is, What is it the heart fails to do? I have always considered the heart the most perfect organ of the animal economy, and one that never shirks its duty. It commences its labor during the early stages of pregnancy, and goes on until the last moment of life, without one second's rest, night or day; often without the intermission of a single pulsation for 100 years or more. At every beat it propels 2 ounces of blood through the structure. At 75 pulsations per minute 9 pounds of blood is sucked in and pumped out. Every hour, 340 pounds; every day, 12,960 pounds; every year, 4,730,400 pounds; every 100 years, 473,040,000 pounds. Verily a good organ, and all performed without one moment's rest.

Now the heart has the very meanest and most contemptible neighbor that ever an organ had, namely—the stomach, a drunkard, a glutton, a trespasser, and almost everything else that is bad. Verily it ought to be walled in and compelled to keep on its own ground.

The stomach lies directly under the heart, with only the diaphragm between, and when it fills with gas it is like a small balloon, and lifts up till it interferes directly with the heart's action. The stomach never generates gas, but when filled with undigested food fermentation takes place and gas is formed, and the interference depends upon the amount of gas in the stomach. To overcome this obstruction the heart has to exert itself in proportion to the interference, more blood is sent to the brain and the following symptoms are the result: A dizzy head, a flushed face, a loss of sight, spots or blurs before the eyes, flashes of light, zigzag lines or chains, etc., often followed by the most severe headache. These symptoms are usually relieved when the gas is expelled from the stomach.

Now, when this upward pressure upon the heart becomes excessive, more dangerous symptoms supervene, a larger quantity of blood is sent to the brain, some vessel ruptures and a blood clot in the brain is the result, and the patient dies of apoplexy, or, if he lives, is a cripple for life.

When a sick person, or an old one, or one with feeble digestion sleeps, digestion is nearly or quite suspended, but fermentation goes on, and gas is generated, as before stated.

A man is found dead in bed, and the medical attendant pronounces it the result of heart failure, and such is the certificate of burial given. Now, the man was out, partook of a late supper, and ate roast turkey, chicken, lobster, oysters, mince pie, plum pudding, ice cream, cake, oranges, nuts and raisins, three or four cups of coffee, etc., went home at midnight, retired and died of heart failure before 9 o'clock next morning. What did the heart fail to do?

Again, a man is sick with typhoid fever or pneumonia, or almost any other disease, and dies, it is said, from heart failure; but what has his diet been during his sickness? At present it is very fashionable to commence at once with what might well be called the stuffing process. Iced milk, which is so cool and grateful to the patient, from three pints to one gallon during the day and night. But if I might be allowed to make a suggestion, I would suggest in place of it clam chowder thickened with gravel stones, eggs, beef tea, whisky, cream and all the other good things the poor patient can be induced to swallow.—Cor. Medical Brief.

A Maori Legend.

The Maoris believed in the immortality of the soul long before the arrival of the missionaries, but the spirit land to which they imagined all souls journeyed after death was an almost grossly material as the "happy hunting grounds" of the North American Indians. Such a legend as the following, which contains an instance of singularly determined parental interference, is sufficient evidence of this. A young chief of high rank fell in love with a Maori maiden of great beauty, but of low degree. His father "forbade the unions." Thereupon the usual results followed. The young chief refused to eat, and died of hunger. The beautiful maiden, heartbroken at the death of her lover, leaped down from the cliffs into the sea in order that she might follow him. Now comes the extraordinary part of the story. The obdurate father, hearing of the girl's leap into the sea, rushed to the spot, batleaxed in hand. Using terrible language, he declared that he would prevent the union of the pair in spirit land, and forthwith himself leaped down to follow them.—Yankee Blade.

George Eliot's "Constitutionals."

George Eliot's walks were the shunt in views of one born in a flat country, mere peeps at hedgerows, orchards, meadows, gardens, commons, and so on, and so on, but not tender or subtle color. Always the bright yellow of the broom, the vivid green of grass, the red and gray of rocks, the gold of sunny beaches, the smart hues of flowers.

"You are wide" sky, to be sure, comes continually into her glimpses and her letters, but never the beckoning horizon, never the beguiling distance, only and always the well behaved "blue" directly over her head. She hated the wind, and incessantly complained of it, but breezes were "sweet," and sunshine necessary to her. She rarely, if ever, sees the radiance and grandeur of earth from a height, or in limitless expanses. Neither was she in love with the sea; in her mild admiration of it standing midway between Charles Lamb's nourished spleen and poor Dorothy Wordsworth's rapture, who was at her first sight of it.—Macmillan's Magazine.

PERFECTIVITY.

"It matters not that I must die," one said. "All evil deeds and good that I have done will be forgotten—A century hence there will be none." To say that I or I lived or I am dead. There is no thing of earth that can withstand Decay, the great releases. All the temples planned And built by man must some time fall; For God's own images wither at his will. Yet carved on his name upon a giant bowlder's side, And, last remaining of his race, he died.

A thousand centuries of time sped round, And on an island, cleft in twain, they found A name carved on a broken bit of stone, Thus erst existence of a vanished race was known.

—Cora Chase Walsh in Harper's Bazar.

An Improvement in Iron Furnaces.

An improvement in the construction of annealing furnaces has been introduced by some of the London metallurgists, and by means of which, as it appears, a prompt action and considerable saving are insured, the method being applicable alike to sheet annealing, hollow ware, malleable iron and sheet tin or steel. In the case of the first named the time being shortened by some 50 per cent.—besides other advantages. In order to secure such results the furnace is made to consist of four outer walls, within which, by the erection of two side walls and one end wall, is a second furnace or annealing oven. The flames and heated gases from the outer space pass through numerous perforations in the two side walls into the middle chamber, and after traveling through all this space escape by bottom flues, furnished with dampers, to the chimney stack.

Only one fire is used, and the pot containing the articles to be annealed by this arrangement subjected to a uniformly distributed heat, the heat of which the pot does not suffer from undue strains or buckling, and in consequence it lasts a longer time. The uniform distribution of the heat obtained by this means insures annealing in a shorter time, and likewise causes a reduced consumption of fuel, both of which are important considerations.—New York Sun.

Ring Out, Wild Bells.

Early in 1837 the Tennysons left Somersby for Beech Hill house, near High Beech, on the skirts of Epping forest. Down in the hollow, a couple of miles or so away, stood the old Norman pile of Waltham abbey, with its memories of Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, and its famous old peal of bells. As the time drew near the birth of Christ the poet heard them pealing through the mist—strange voices, unlike the music of the four Lancashire hamlets. A week later they bore him a happier message as the old year passed away:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky;
Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more!
Ring in the valiant man and good knight
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring in the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Pleasant it is to know that while we owe "Tears, Idle Tears," to Tintern abbey, we are indebted to the old tower of Waltham Holy Cross for this jubilant anthem of the bells.—Good Words.

Senator Hale's House.

Senator Eugene Hale's house in Ellsworth, Me., is a fine old fashioned mansion. He went to Ellsworth thirty years ago from the Androscoggin town of Turner to teach school. He settled down and became the leading lawyer on the rock bound coast. The town lies right behind Mount Desert island, and the big hills shut out the sea. A lovely fjord leads a dozen miles up to the town and is misnamed a river.—Bangor Letter.

Charles Reade at Work.

A friend once called on Charles Reade and found him sitting at his desk placidly smiling, while with great precision and deliberation he inscribed his thoughts on a sheet of foolscap in a large schoolboy text. He might have been writing a love letter, he seemed so happy. He was in reality scribbling a "criticaster" in language that made his friend's hair stand on end.—

THE COURTS.

Final Report of the Federal Grand Jury.

Total of Fifteen Indictments Returned for Various Offenses.

Two of the Number Against Capt. Smith of San Diego.

A Plea of Not Guilty Entered in the Spiller-Edgerton Case—Information Against Pompey Smith Filed—Court Notes.

The Federal grand jury made its final report to Judge Ross in the United States District Court yesterday morning, and, after returning fifteen indictments, was discharged. Of this number thirteen were withheld from publication for the reason that the person named therein had not yet been arrested. They include charges of assault to murder, mailing obscene literature, using cancelled postage stamps, manufacturing opium, selling liquor without a license and smuggling, bail being fixed on the bench warrants issued at sums ranging from \$300 to \$500.

The other two were found against Capt. Samuel C. Smith of San Diego, charging him with having assaulted and murdered a boy named Neale, on the sloop Lou, on December 8 last.

UPON MOTION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY an information was filed in Department One yesterday morning charging Pompey Smith with having assaulted John Manning with intent to commit murder. Judge Smith set Monday next as the time for the arraignment of the defendant thereon.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY. George Spiker appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning to plead to the charge of assault with a deadly weapon preferred against him, when his counsel, Calvin Edgerton, Esq., presented a demurrer to the information against him, which was overruled, however. The defendant thereupon entered his plea of not guilty, and was ordered to appear for trial on Wednesday, January 25.

COURT NOTES. Upon motion of R. W. Ready, Esq., counsel for the defendant, yesterday, in the case of Albert Spiller, charged with embezzlement, Judge Smith yesterday morning postponed the entering of the defendant's plea until Tuesday next. John Donnelly appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning and entered his plea of not guilty to the charge of burglary preferred against him, whereupon his case was set for trial on Friday next.

Judge Smith heard argument on the motions to set aside the verdict and in arrest of the judgment in the Charles Peterson case, yesterday morning, and took the matter under advisement until Thursday next.

UPON MOTION AND BY CONSENT the matter of the appointment of a receiver in the case of H. W. Magee vs. L. C. McCormick was postponed by Judge Van Dyke yesterday until Tuesday next.

The defendants in the case of D. F. Fryer vs. N. P. Campbell et al., an action to quiet title, having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge Van Dyke yesterday ordered a decree in favor of the plaintiff, as prayed for.

The defendant in the case of Rosa Tanzola vs. Genovese Tanzola, an action for divorce, was granted two days' additional time from Monday next by Judge Van Dyke to plead therein.

Judge Van Dyke tried the case of H. W. Magee vs. C. H. McArthur et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage for \$11,957.26 yesterday, and the defendant, having allowed the matter to go by default, ordered judgment for the plaintiff therein, as prayed for.

The second trial of the case of J. F. Adams vs. D. Burbank was resumed before Judge McKinley in Department Six yesterday, but was not concluded and went over until Monday.

Louis Elstner and Bert Hadley, the youths recently convicted of robbery and sentenced to San Quentin for five years each, were yesterday taken North by Deputy Sheriff Kearney.

Judge Shaw yesterday rendered his decision in the case of E. Davis vs. A. W. Games et al., ordering judgment for the plaintiff therein in the sum of \$700 damages.

NEW SUITS. Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of Zella M. Boal for letters of administration to the estate of W. W. Higgins, deceased, who left an estate valued at \$2000.

Cornelius Connell vs. Sophia Fogle et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$1084.66.

Petition in voluntary insolvency of Isaac Wickham, the feed and livestock man on Los Angeles street; liabilities, \$5406.75; assets, \$4200.

R. B. Shelton vs. F. M. Eggleston et al.; suit to reform a deed and mortgage.

Petition of the Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for leave to mortgage its realty.

Calling Upon a Friend. Here is an amusing story of Messrs. Toole and Brough. Having appeared jointly in a drama, "Dearest Than Life," in which they were very ragged, wore beards, and wore the well known artists' Fradelle & Mendell to be photographed in their parts. While waiting "between the plates," Toole, who is fond of a drink, suggested to his brother comedian to call out and call upon a certain mutual acquaintance, who would be horribly shocked at seeing visitors in such garb. Brough, at once assented, and popping out of his dressing room, he went to the street and slipped and made for the house of his friend. Of course the nea household and the nea Buttons were horrified, and declined, even without being asked, to purchase matches or the like.

"I see you parading," said Toole in an assumed tone, "you're making a slight mistake. We want to see your master, and he mentioned the gentleman's Christian name and that of his wife."

"We have important business with him," said Toole.

The girls face wore a dazed aspect as she said: "Master never saw the likes of you at his house. He's most particular about his guests." Appealing to the page "You must be making a mistake."

Oh, no, we didn't," responded Toole with supreme gravity. "But I'm sorry, my dear," (the Christian name of the gentleman) "is out. I haven't got a card about me" (pretending to fumble among his things), "but tell your master that his two cousins from the west have called as they were passing through London."—London Tit-Bits.

Where Smoking Is a Sin.

Palgrave, in his interesting book describing his journey to the sacred city of Mecca, gives an amusing account of his conversation with a mollah.

On asking the reverend gentleman which he considered the most deadly of all sins the holy man replied:

"Smoking the shameful."

"And next, O son of the prophet?"

"Drinking."

"Are these the two greatest sins, father?"

"Verily, my son."

"And murder?"

"Ah, that's nothing—nothing. It's forgivable."

"And stealing?"

"Ah, that's forgivable too."

"But smoking?"

"It is the unforgivable crime," replied the mollah sternly, and looking keenly at the flummoxed Mohammedan.

And this is the Afghan's creed. Murder and theft are forgivable crimes, but for smoking and drinking there is no redemption.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY MADE ITS FINAL REPORT TO JUDGE ROSS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT YESTERDAY MORNING, AND, AFTER RETURNING FIFTEEN INDICTMENTS, WAS DISCHARGED.

OF THIS NUMBER THIRTEEN WERE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION FOR THE REASON THAT THE PERSON NAMED THEREIN HAD NOT YET BEEN ARRESTED.

THEY INCLUDE CHARGES OF ASSAULT TO MURDER, MAILING OBSCENE LITERATURE, USING CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS, MANUFACTURING OPIUM, SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE AND SMUGGLING, BAIL BEING FIXED ON THE BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED AT SUMS RANGING FROM \$300 TO \$500.

THE OTHER TWO WERE FOUND AGAINST CAPT. SAMUEL C. SMITH OF SAN DIEGO, CHARGING HIM WITH HAVING ASSAULTED AND MURDERED A BOY NAMED NEALE, ON THE SLOOP LOU, ON DECEMBER 8 LAST.

UPON MOTION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AN INFORMATION WAS FILED IN DEPARTMENT ONE YESTERDAY MORNING CHARGING POMPEY SMITH WITH HAVING ASSAULTED JOHN MANNING WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER.

JUDGE SMITH SET MONDAY NEXT AS THE TIME FOR THE ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEFENDANT THEREON.

JUDGE SMITH HEARD ARGUMENT ON THE MOTIONS TO SET ASIDE THE VERDICT AND IN ARREST OF THE JUDGMENT IN THE CHARLES PETERSON CASE, YESTERDAY MORNING, AND TOOK THE MATTER UNDER ADVISEMENT UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT.

UPON MOTION AND BY CONSENT THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER IN THE CASE OF H. W. MAGEE VS. L. C. MCCORMICK WAS POSTPONED BY JUDGE VAN DYKE YESTERDAY UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

THE DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE OF D. F. FRYER VS. N. P. CAMPBELL ET AL., AN ACTION TO QUIET TITLE, HAVING ALLOWED THE MATTER TO GO BY DEFAULT, JUDGE VAN DYKE YESTERDAY ORDERED A DECREE IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF, AS PRAYED FOR.

THE DEFENDANT IN THE CASE OF ROSA TANZOLA VS. GENOVESE TANZOLA, AN ACTION FOR DIVORCE, WAS GRANTED TWO DAYS' ADDITIONAL TIME FROM MONDAY NEXT BY JUDGE VAN DYKE TO PLEAD THEREIN.

JUDGE VAN DYKE TRIED THE CASE OF H. W. MAGEE VS. C. H. MCARTHUR ET AL., AN ACTION TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE FOR \$11,957.26 YESTERDAY, AND THE DEFENDANT, HAVING ALLOWED THE MATTER TO GO BY DEFAULT, ORDERED JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF THEREIN, AS PRAYED FOR.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF THE CASE OF J. F. ADAMS VS. D. BURBANK WAS RESUMED BEFORE JUDGE MCKINLEY IN DEPARTMENT SIX YESTERDAY, BUT WAS NOT CONCLUDED AND WENT OVER UNTIL MONDAY.

LOUIS ELSTNER AND BERT HADLEY, THE YOUTHS RECENTLY CONVICTED OF ROBBERY AND SENTENCED TO SAN QUENTIN FOR FIVE YEARS EACH, WERE YESTERDAY TAKEN NORTH BY DEPUTY SHERIFF KEARNEY.

JUDGE SHAW YESTERDAY RENDERED HIS DECISION IN THE CASE OF E. DAVIS VS. A. W. GAMES ET AL., ORDERING JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF THEREIN IN THE SUM OF \$700 DAMAGES.

NEW SUITS. AMONG THE DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK YESTERDAY WERE THE PRELIMINARY PAPERS IN THE FOLLOWING NEW CASES:

PETITION OF ZELLA M. BOAL FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE ESTATE OF W. W. HIGGINS, DECEASED, WHO LEFT AN ESTATE VALUED AT \$2000.

CORNELIUS CONNELL VS. SOPHIA FOGLE ET AL.; SUIT TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE FOR \$1084.66.

PETITION IN VOLUNTARY INSOLVENCY OF ISAAC WICKHAM, THE FEED AND LIVESTOCK STABLE MAN ON LOS ANGELES STREET; LIABILITIES, \$5406.75; ASSETS, \$4200.

R. B. SHELTON VS. F. M. EGGLESTON ET AL.; SUIT TO REFORM A DEED AND MORTGAGE.

PETITION OF THE UNION AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR LEAVE TO MORTGAGE ITS REALTY.

Calling Upon a Friend.

Improving the Species.

James Russell Lowell is recorded as saying that he always liked to prepare his lectures.

On a dinner given to Mr. Longfellow during a visit to London, it was agreed that no set speeches should be made.

After the fruit and coffee had been discussed, Admiral Farragut arose and protested that they could not do without him.

Mr. Gladstone began by assuring the company that he was of the mind of Lord Palmerston, who said, "Better a dinner of herbs where no speaking is than white-bait and oratory therewith."

His "remarks" developed into an eloquent oration. He had read the works of the American poet, and quoted passages from several of his poems, and concluded by paying a splendid tribute to Mr. Longfellow's attainments.

The subject of this superb panegyric was deeply touched, and replied without rising in a few haply chosen phrases, prefaced with the remark that in his case the pen was mightier than the tongue, and that he could not make an extempore speech.

YOUTH'S COMPARISON.

Bigger Than the Sun.

A minute parallax of about one-sixtieth of a second are found for Arcturus by Dr. Elkin gives a most astounding result.

This small parallax implies a distance from the earth equal to about 13,000,000 times the sun's distance. This vast distance would produce a diminution of light of about 35% magnitudes, so that the sun placed at the distance of Arcturus would be reduced to a star of only 9% magnitude.

It would not be visible with an opera glass! Arcturus is therefore in round numbers 9% magnitude, or over 800,000 miles, and its mass about 500,000 times the mass of the sun—figures well calculated to "stagger the imagination."—Gentleman's Magazine.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, Cor. Second and Main.

DR. JIM YEN, the greatest of Chinese physicians and surgeons, a graduate of the University of Peking, is now in Los Angeles. Private diseases a specialty. 319 1/2 South Spring street.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Best Call Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLINE, MASS. Sold by

RAMONA! The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

ONLY THREE Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

LOCATED AT Shore's Station, on line of S. P. R. R. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.

FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City.

CHEAPEST Pure Spring Water. Lots, Villa Sites or Acreage Property.

POPULAR Terms. Inexpensive. Inexpensive. Inexpensive.

Apply at office of SAN GABRIEL WINE CO., Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or to M. D. WILLIAMS, Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Dr. E. G. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Neuritis, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, and all female weaknesses.

Power in either sex. Impotency, Leucorrhoea, and all female weaknesses. Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhea caused by over-exertion of brain, self-abuse, over-indulgence in sexual treatment, etc.

For \$5.00 by mail. We guarantee six bottles to cure. Each bottle contains six bottles. If not cured, guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by H. E. West, 303 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FAMOUS Riverside Citrus.

A choice line of Orange, Lemon, Prunes and Apricot stock of standard varieties. A. I. stock. In quantities to suit. For full particulars address

George N. Reynolds, RIVERSIDE, CAL.

CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the most common diseases of men and women.

W. H. Perry, Druggist, 123 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, Cal.

Poland Rock Water ADDRESS

BANKS.

Statement of the Condition OF THE

German American Savings Bank

At the Close of Business, December 31, 1892.

LIABILITIES	RESOURCES
Capital stock, \$100,000.00	Notes receivable, \$627,717.97
Surplus, \$45,000.00	Furniture and fixtures, \$400.00
Undivided profits, \$1,100.15	School bonds, \$4,000.00
Due depositors, \$61,844.00	Cash on hand and in bank, \$5,121.10
Dividends unclaimed for, \$434.00	
Total, \$112,374.15	Total, \$638,639.13

Total assets being situated in the vaults of the bank and in the banks of the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.

E. N. McDonald, President, and Moses N. Avery, Secretary, each for himself, do solemnly swear that he has examined each item of the above statement and that he knows the same to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 31 day of January, 1893.

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, California.

E. N. McDonald, President, and Moses N. Avery, Secretary, hereby certify and solemnly swear that the capital stock of the German American Savings Bank of Los Angeles, California, is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, fully paid up.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 31 day of January, 1893.

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, California.

Security Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Statement showing the financial condition of the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, Cal., on the morning of the first day of January, 1893.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Bonds, \$28,300.00	Capital stock (paid in), \$100,000.00
Real estate, \$5,000.00	Loans, \$12,000.00
Furniture and fixtures, \$500.00	Undivided profits, \$2,000.00
Cash, \$50,000.00	Deposits, \$86,078.82
Cash in bank, \$5,000.00	Total, \$107,078.82
Total, \$89,800.00	Total, \$107,078.82

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

We do solemnly swear that we have, (each of us,) a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report, and that every allegation of statement, matter and thing therein contained, is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1893.

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, California.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO. CAPITAL, \$300,000

426 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

The design of this institution is to afford a safe depository for the earnings of all persons who are desirous of placing their money where it will be free from accident, and at the same time earning for them a fair rate of interest.

Deposits will be received in sums from \$1 to \$500. Workingmen and women should deposit at least \$1 per week. This will form a nucleus that will ultimately enable them to purchase a home or begin business. Children can purchase 5-cent stamps in all parts of the city and send them to the bank to be cashed in saving and caring for money.

CHAS. F. BAKER, President. J. V. WACHTEL, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

T. S. C. LOWE, Pres. T. W. BROTHERTON, Vice-Pres. A. P. WEST, Sec.

LOS ANGELES SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.

With Citizens' Bank.

No. 313 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Will remove to their new and elegant rooms in Stimson Block when completed.

Branch Office, Grand Opera House Block, Pasadena, Cal.

STOCKS WANTED IN THE LOS ANGELES, PASADENA AND OTHER GAS COMPANIES.

First-class, well secured Gas, Water and Railway Bonds for sale.

Time loans accepted, best of security given and liberal interest paid.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.

BANKS.

Comparative Statement Showing the Rapid Growth of the

German-American Savings Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

Cash Assets, January, 1891	\$183,708.12
Cash Assets, February, 1891	157,610.12
Cash Assets, March, 1891	109,846.64
Cash Assets, April, 1891	210,281.07
Cash Assets, May, 1891	227,309.13
Cash Assets, June, 1891	273,554.90
Cash Assets, July, 1891	255,745.03
Cash Assets, August, 1891	210,429.03
Cash Assets, September, 1891	255,895.47
Cash Assets, October, 1891	284,844.54
Cash Assets, November, 1891	355,817.17
Cash Assets, December, 1891	400,244.40
Cash Assets, January, 1892	430,067.04
Cash Assets, February, 1892	404,252.01
Cash Assets, March, 1892	418,544.87
Cash Assets, April, 1892	478,094.23
Cash Assets, May, 1892	478,094.23
Cash Assets, June, 1892	574,014.00
Cash Assets, July, 1892	574,014.00
Cash Assets, August, 1892	601,095.30
Cash Assets, September, 1892	628,800.00
Cash Assets, October, 1892	727,741.00
Cash Assets, November, 1892	811,000.00
Cash Assets, December, 1892	828,800.00
Cash Assets, January, 1893	828,800.00

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$11,000.00

5 per cent interest paid on deposits, compounded quarterly.

114 S. Main-st., Operative Block

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF LOS ANGELES.

Subscribed Capital, \$100,000.00

Capital paid up, \$100,000.00

N. W. Cor. Spring and Second sts., Bryson-Bronckhorst Block.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

JOHN BRYSON, SR., First Vice-President

W. H. PERREY, Second Vice-President

W. FLETCHER, Cashier

J. P. TOWELL, Sec. and Gen. Manager

GEORGE B. BAKER, J. O. Cochran, H. Woodcock, A. Hubbard, O. Johnson, Judge W. P. Gardner, Wm. H. Crook, T. S. C. Lowe, J. V. Wachtel.

We act as trustees for corporations and estates, loan money on first-class real estate and collect rents, lease choice securities for sale. Safe deposit boxes for rent. Applications for loans on real estate will be received from borrowers in person or by mail.

CALIFORNIA BANK.

Corner Broadway and Second sts., LOS ANGELES.

Subscribed Capital, \$100,000.00

Paid up Capital, \$30,000.00

Surplus, \$30,000.00

J. FRANKLIN FIELD, President

SAM LEWIS, Vice-President

J. M. WITMER, Assistant Cashier

J. Frankfield, J. G. Hughes, Sam Lewis, J. C. Kays, W. J. Newton, H. Newton, A. General Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

Capital stock, \$100,000.00

Surplus, \$60,000.00

R. M. WIDNEY, President

G. L. MILLITORE, Vice-President

GEORGE L. ARNOLD, Cashier

R. M. Widney, D. O. Millitore, S. W. Little, C. M. Wells, John McArthur, C. A. Warner, L. J. Merrill.

General banking business and loans on first-class real